The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Rebel Dispatches from Charleston to Sunday.

FORT SUMTER A HEAP OF RUINS.

A Terrific Fire—The Fort Struck Four Hundred and Nineteen Times in One Day.

Gen. Gillmore Demands the Surrender of Charleston.

A Characteristic Reply from Beauregard.

Our Batteries to Open on Charleston at 11 A. M. Monday.

By the arrival of the steam-transports *Cahoba* and *America* at this port, from Morris Island, we have dates to the 21st inst. at midnight.

The bombardment still continued, and the south side of Sumter has been demolished almost to the base. Forts Wagner and Gregg and Point Cumming Battery still replied at short intervals. The Batteries on James Island had greatly annoyed the Union troops, and an expedition had been fitted out to silence them. The casualties on the Union side were very small.

Gen. GILLMORE and all the officers were confident of final success in reducing all the fortifications on Morris Island.

Schooner MARY ROGERS, FARRAR, from Folly Island and Charleston Bar 20th inst., also arrived yesterday. Capt. FARRAR reports that when he left the Bar on the 20th, at 9 P. M., the siege of Fort Sumter was progressing in great earnest. The entire top of the fort was gone, and every parapet gun dismounted, most of which had fallen into the sea. It was further reported that Wagner would surrender soon.

ADVICE TO SATURDAY.

The steamship *Constitution*, Capt. WM. GREENMAN, from Hilton Head, which port she left on Saturday Aug. 22, at 7 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 5½ P. M., arrived last evening, consigned to the United States Quartermaster. She left at anchor off Charleston the United States steamer *Brooklyn*, with steam up for New-York, having on board the remains of Capt. George W. ROGERS and Paymaster WOODBURY, of the Monitor *Catskill*, killed in the attack on Fort Wagner.

The bombardment was going on with great energy and the firing was very rapid. The last report from Morris Island was that Sumpter had not responded to our guns for the last two days previous to the *Constitution* leaving Charleston.

Acting Master A. SMALLEY, of the United States steamer *Mohawk*, came passenger in the *Constitution* from Hilton Head.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 24.

The steamer *City of Richmond*, Capt. KELLY, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday noon.

Capt. KELLY reports having left off Charleston on Saturday last at 1 A. M.

The flags of Sumter were shot away on Thursday and Friday last, and no reply made to our bombardment, which was constantly kept up.

The whole of the southwest side of Fort Sumter was demolished, presenting nothing but a heap of ruins.

No guns were being fired from the Fort.

On Friday morning nine breaches were observed in Sumter by a spy-glass from the ships off Charleston.

The siege was then progressing.

For the last seven days our casualties had averaged only about four per day.

LATE AND IMPORTANT REBEL REPORTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 24.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* has arrived from City Point. She brings the latest Southern papers.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 24th inst. contains the following highly important dispatch:

"CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been kept up on Sumter, and more guns are disabled. There was only one casualty to-day.

There was also a heavy fire kept up on Battery Wagner both from the fleet and the land, and also upon Battery Gregg.

The casualties at Wagner were one officer and four privates.

Gen. GILLMORE demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island, with a threat to shell Charleston in four hours from the delivery of the paper at Fort Wagner, was received, and returned at 8 o'clock this morning.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, in his reply, charges inhumanity and violation of the laws of war against Gen. GILLMORE, and affirms that if the offence be repeated, he will employ stringent measures of retaliation.

Up to this time the threat to shell the city has not been executed.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

On Saturday six hundred and four shots were fired at Sumter, of which four hundred and nineteen struck inside and outside.

The east wall is much scaled and battered in, and the parapet undermined.

The northwest wall, with the arches, etc., have fallen in. The guns are all dismounted. One private killed.

On Sunday the land batteries opened from south to north, and the Monitors from east to west, coming close up.

The fire was very damaging.

The east wall was cracked and breached, and the shot swept through the fort.

A shell burst, wounding Lieut. BUTLEDGE seriously, Col. RHETT, Capt. FLEMING and Lieuts. SUMNER and FICKLING.

The fort is now a ruin.

Col. RHETT is ordered, with his brave garrison, to hold his outpost even as a forlorn hope, until he is relieved, or the place taken.

On Saturday, at Wagner, a Lieutenant and four men of the siege train were wounded.

On Sunday, the brave Col. GAILLARD lost his life.

It is said to-day that there are twenty-three vessels inside the bar, including the *Ironsides* and the Monitors, and thirteen more outside.

Gen. GILLMORE sent a communication at 11 o'clock on Sunday, giving notice that at 11 o'clock to-morrow he would open fire on Charleston, and that in the meantime non-combatants could go out of the city.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

A private dispatch received here from Washington says that the War Department has the announcement of the surrender of Fort Sumter.

A CONTRADICTION.

There is authority for stating that the War Department at Washington has been in the receipt of no announcement of the fall of Sumter, and is in possession of no information other than the statements copied from the Richmond papers received to-day at Fortress Monroe, and which are printed.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The bombardment has been much more violent during the last two nights; and in-day the enemy's long range guns have been shelling Fort Sumter without doing material damage.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

All day yesterday the bombardment was more furious than on any day. The *Ironsides*, six Monitors and six gunboats, with all the enemy's land batteries, opened on Battery Wagner at daybreak, throwing twenty shells per minute at our works. This continued until 11 o'clock, when the fleet and land batteries turned their attention to Fort Sumter. The *Ironsides* and six monitors approached within three-quarters of a mile of Fort Sumter, and battered vigorously against the south face of the fort. Sumter replied vigorously from her barbette guns. The contest lasted about three hours, when the fleet, having been struck very often, stood out of range, with flags at half-mast. It is supposed some high Federal naval officer has been killed.

The enemy's land batteries, of 350 pounder Parrott guns kept up a constant fire yesterday evening, and all last night against Sumter. The roar of cannon heard in the city was tremendous. The casualties at Sumter yesterday were one killed and thirteen wounded; at Battery Wagner, seven killed and twenty-four wounded. Among the number killed is Capt. WARDEN, of Virginia, Chief Engineer at Wagner.

The cannonade was resumed at daybreak this morning, and now, at 9 o'clock A. M., is progressing with great vigor. Batteries Gregg and Wagner are unimpaired.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 18.

During Thursday night a continued fire was kept up between the land batteries, and at intervals the same very rapid and heavy. On Friday morning the enemy fired a few shell at Fort Sumter from the two mortar hulks which they have grounded on the beach opposite their nearest battery to Fort Wagner. The shell, however, fell far short of the mark.

After this exhibition, the enemy remained quiet the rest of the day, our side still sending them an occasional shell from battery Blakeine. About 8½ o'clock last night another fierce cannonade opened between batteries Gregg and Wagner and the Yankee batteries on Craig Hill. This firing was unusually rapid. It was reported that battery Wagner gave the enemy the benefit of some new guns of heavier calibre, the fire from which is believed to have been very effectual.

The following, from the *Mercury*, looks as if hot work is expected very soon:

Gen. BEAUREGARD has recently urged the departure of all non-combatants from Charleston, and prohibited the ingress of any more. There should be no mistake concerning the views, either as to the imminency of the danger at this point, or as to the character of the defence that he will make.

Let it be distinctly understood by everybody that Charleston is to be defended to the last extremity. If the harbor is taken, the city is to be fought, street by street, and house by house, as long as we have a foot of ground to stand upon.

It is high time that public attention should be directed to this subject. We were pleased to learn that the gentlemen composing the Commission met yesterday. We trust that in their efforts to make Charleston ready forthwith to stand shelling, they will have the cooperation and assistance of the entire population. Nothing could stay us and the country in the event of its fall, but the most heroic and devoted exertions; nothing can save Charleston but a desperate defence. One and all, let us bestir ourselves, and make ready at once for the rapidly approaching struggle. Let none be caught napping, and no obstacles be thrown in the way of our military authorities.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 20.

Every good Confederate is proud of Charleston and jealous of her fame. Once more the gallant city is in the agony of battle, standing at bay with a fierce and dogged resolution against the most stupendous bombardment that has ever yet assailed any strong place in this world. The Yankees has made sure this time, as he firmly believes, of the speedy fall of the proud little stronghold which he so cordially execrates in his mean soul. More and greater guns; longer and longer range; more and more tons of iron hurled from the throats of the hugest artillery—such are the means by which he confidently hopes to hold Sumter on Sunday next—which was Sunday *last*—and Charleston a few hours later. It is a great issue between unlimited material force, on the one side, and on the other indomitable hearts.

The whole policy of the enemy would now seem to be, to hurt the defenders as much as possible with their longest range guns, while they remain, as much as possible, outside the range of ours. Then the unbounded supply of improved missiles on their side gives them hope of wearing out the little garrison and exhausting its ammunition. In this, as in all their other calculations, they are likely to fail. We have shot and shell enough to serve their turn; and we trust to be able, very shortly, to announce that their mammoth armada has crept out again, crippled, to the open sea; and that they are still impotently gnashing their teeth at the sight of the Confederate banner flying over unconquered Sumter.

Yet, if they take Charleston, what then? Why, then, they will have dearly bought the ruins. They will tread with awe the site of that famous town, which they will envy, hate and dread, even in its ashes; and they will be as far from the conquest of the Confederacy, of South Carolina, or even of Charleston, as they are NOW.

REBEL SPECULATIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 21.

We have not heard, either directly or indirectly, that Sumter has fallen, or been destroyed, or evacuated; but from the dispatch which is published this morning, it is reasonable to be supposed that it has been much injured, and may become untenable. The event has proven what was hitherto thought, that the heavy ordnance now used will do considerable injury to fortifications constructed of any known materials other than earth, even at the distance of three thousand yards.

Fort Wagner was exposed during forty days to the whole artillery of the enemy, at only eight hundred paces, yet it still holds its own, and if in danger only from cannonading would evidently last forever; while Sumter, which received the shot of a single battery at the immense distance stated, with occasional assistance from many Monitors, suffers severely, and probably would have already crumbled but for the sand-bags with which its walls have been strengthened.

The article thus concludes:

If Morris Island should fall entirely into the possession of the enemy, he may shut up Charleston as a port of entry, but its defenders are determined to fight it out."

WHAT MUST COME AFTER SUMTER.

From the Washington Republican, Aug. 24.

When Sumter falls, as it probably has done by this time, GILLMORE and DAHLGREN will have accomplished *to a certain extent* the opening of the harbor. The idea of Sumter being the key to the whole position is not the fact to the extent understood by most people. The ship channel lies nearer, *much nearer*, to Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island than to Sumter, and running by these works will be a matter of danger; to reduce them must entail time, as they are built of sand, not of stone. Inside the harbor there are other immensely strong works—some on shore, others in mid-channel. Thus the iron-clads, in the approach to the city of Charleston, will come within one mile of the guns of Fort Jackson, the same range of the iron fort on the Middle Ground Shoal, and within two miles of Fort Pickens; besides which, there is a strong battery of 10-inch Columbiads in the harbor front of the city itself. We mention these facts in order to prevent false hopes with reference to the destruction of Sumter. Long and terrible work must be accomplished ere our flag floats victoriously over the doomed cradle of the rebellion, but there is no fear of the result. The rebels do not possess such astonishing guns as ours; their leaders have hitherto been outgeneralled by GILLMORE and DAHLGREN; their rank and file are no match for our iron-nerved and iron-willed volunteers and sailors; and, above all, God's curse is on their cause.

THE VERY LATEST.

REBEL ADVICES TO THE 24TH.

The Bombardment of Charleston Commenced.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day has been received containing Charleston dates of the 24th, which say:

"*Last night at 12 o'clock the enemy opened fire on the city, firing fifteen 8-inch Parrott shells.*

Non-combatants are leaving the city in a continuous stream."

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug 25.

A dispatch was received here to-day dated Fortress Monroe, saying: Capt. CURTIS reports Fort Sumter reduced and Charleston shelled.

Capt. CURTIS commands the flag of truce steamer *New-York*, and had just arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point. It is plain that the report attributed to him is based on the Charleston telegrams in the Richmond papers, which were to-day dispatched from Fortress Monroe to the newspapers. Gen. MEREDITH accompanied him on official business, and all that was telegraphed to the War Department was the substance of the same telegrams. Beyond this here is no later information in the possession of the Government concerning events before Charleston.

(This dispatch from Washington is evidently based on intelligence not so late as that contained in the Norfolk dispatch, given above.—ED. TIMES.)

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE OPERATIONS

Opening Fire—Fort Sumter Strengthened—Torpedoes—How and by Whom the Works Were Constructed—The Navy—The Rebel Works—The Casualties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Aug. 21, 1863.

The orders issued by Gen. GILLMORE Sunday night, for the artillery commanders to open their batteries on the rebel works at daybreak Monday morning, did not, in consequence of the advanced state of our siege operations, create any undue surprise. That the attack was about to be renewed was circulated with remarkable rapidity through the camp, and upon the countenances of the soldiers could be traced evidences of satisfaction, if not actual delight, at the prospect of being relieved of the monotonous life to which they had been subjected for the past thirty days. They had not forgotten the terrific assault on Wagner one month previous, less one day, when they were compelled to retire before the superior strength of the enemy, the thought of which made them all the more earnest in their desire to again attempt the reduction of the rebel works. Although fearfully decimated in numbers from the ravages of sickness and war, the brave regiments came forward once more to add new lustre to their own and their country's glory. But the nature of the conflict, which has been already intimated in this correspondence, rendered the position of the infantry not quite so hazardous as that they occupied during the preceding assault. Then they assayed to gain possession of the island by storming Fort Wagner; now they act as supports to the various batteries, which are expected to achieve the final result by silencing the enemy's guns. In this attack the artillery, both on land and sea, is the main dependence. The assertion of some officers that three hours only would be required to demolish Sumter is proven to be very wide of the mark. The rebels had ample time to strengthen the work, and did not lose a moment in using it to the best advantage. All the casemates on the southwest front were filled up with masonry and sand-bags, besides which bales of cotton were heaped up on the outside of the fort. Inside the fort every measure had been taken to resist the effect of shot. Sand-bags were used in great profusion, and quantities of the same were piled up in rows on the parapet.

To give a connected history of the siege it will be necessary to refer back to Sunday night, a few hours prior to the commencement of the bombardment. For the preceding two weeks more or less firing had had been indulged in at intervals by the two forces. Sunday night, especially, the rebels devoted themselves to shelling our men in the trenches. They seemed to have had a kind of warning that we were very nearly prepared to commence active operations, and as if to prevent a single additional stroke of work kept up a continuous fire from Wagner, Gregg and Johnson. We replied with a few pieces, which had the effect to lessen the enemy's fire as Monday morning advanced. At about midnight a shell exploded in the bomb-proof which protected a signal operator and his electric machine. The shell broke through the side of the concealment mortally wounded a sergeant, named BRADBURY, attached to the signal corps, and slightly wounded Col. J. B. HOWELL, both of whom were in the bomb-proof at the time. Two or three other persons were also inside but escaped injury. Col. HOWELL was acting as General of the trenches for the night. At the moment of the explosion Lieut. CHAS. F. CROSS, the operator, was engaged transmitting a message to the headquarters terminus of the line. He was thrown headlong three yards from his chair, and himself and the machine completely buried in sand. He recovered from the concussion in a few hours, and resumed his duties at the front. The bomb-proof was located in about the middle of the second parallel. Lieut. G. S. DANA, the operator at the Headquarters office, wondered what caused the interruption of the current, and was on the point of sending out a party to investigate the matter, when a messenger arrived with information of the whole affair. The machine was taken to the chief signal office, where it was taken apart by Lieut. P. H. NILES, thoroughly cleaned and readjusted, and again placed in working order in three hours' time. Lieut. NILES is perfectly familiar with the workings of the wire, and was ordered to this post for the express purpose of establishing telegraphic communication between different points. His presence here Sunday night was very opportune, for no other person in the Department had sufficient experience to repair the damaged machine, and it was of the greatest importance that the telegraphic communication from the front should be kept open.

The damage inflicted on Sumter by the 300-pounder during the day amounted to six additional penetrations of five feet depth, besides loosening things generally inside the fort.

It seems that the rebels still adhere to their futile method of destroying our vessels. Saturday night the gunboat *Pawnee*, while making her accustomed trip up Folly Inlet, ran across a torpedo, which exploded under her stern, but without doing any damage. Further up the inlet and nearly opposite Pawnee Landing, other torpedoes were discovered and taken up. They were so constructed and linked together as to float down the stream with the tide, and made to explode when coming in contact with a vessel; but in the latter particular, like nearly all other similar contrivances of the rebels, they were a failure.

THE WORKS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

As the works on Morris Island—both for offensive and defensive operations—afford material for an important portion of the history of the siege, I shall endeavor to describe with minuteness their positions and form of construction. In doing so I will commence with the parallels—the first works erected by Gen. GILLMORE after taking possession of the island. The parallels, considered by themselves, are three in number, each of them extending from the beach on the right to the marsh on the left. The first is distant from Fort Wagner 1,200 yards, and from Fort Sumter about two miles. The second and principal parallel is so constructed that its left is 607 yards from Wagner, and the right 760 yards. The third and last parallel is 425 yards from Wagner. The parallels are not built directly at right angles with the length of the island, but in an oblique direction, the highest points resting on the marsh. The topography of the island made it necessary to give them that direction, about one-half of the surface being marsh ground. The sile-gits, which form the foundation of the first parallel, were thrown up shortly after our troops gained possession of the lower part of the island, under the superintendence of the engineer officers of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff. They were constructed in a single night, and used first in the attack on Wagner on the 18th of July. The intervices were subsequently filled in, and the first parallel erected. It is situated two miles from Lighthouse Inlet, is 2825 yards in length, and has been the means of enabling much valuable service to be performed, although during the action, in consequence of the advance works, it has been of secondary importance.

The next step taken was the building of approaches or trenches which should connect the first and second parallels. That work was finished in a brief space of time, the workmen having been protected by guns mounted on the first parallel. Next was constructed the second and main parallel, used both for offensive and defensive operations. It has a length of 325 yards, and, perhaps, of itself, may be considered as simply a defensive work, as the siege guns which are used in the offensive are mounted on earthworks just at the rear. Beyond the second parallel are other trenches leading to the third parallel, which is the shortest of them all, being but 1,100 yards in length. Its distance from Fort Sumter is 3,350 yards. The third parallel is the advance work, and is used to protect the sharpshooters.

All the works beyond the first parallel were constructed under the immediate supervision of Capt. T. B. BROOKS, of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff. The upper end of the Island was formerly used as a quarantine ground, and when digging the trenches between forty and fifty dead bodies were exhumed. In erecting the works the workmen were obliged to perform their labors under cover of darkness. The rebel sharpshooters were constantly on the alert, and the moment a man showed the least portion of his person above the trenches during the day he was sure to be fired at. The enemy was supplied with telescopic rifles, by means of which he made some very excellent shots.

Apart from the parallels, and at the left of them, are earthworks which contained guns of heavy calibre. Their mean distance from Sumter is 4,100 yards. It is a very formidable work, and its guns did a vast deal of execution.

Still further to the left, and on the marsh, is another earthwork which faces Sumter. It is reached by means of a small creek, which passes it at the left, and flows into Lighthouse Inlet. It was the last of the fortifications constructed, and its sudden appearance one morning must have caused considerable surprise in the enemy's camp, he little suspecting that his foe would venture to mount guns on that particular spot.

The works abovementioned embrace all that were constructed by Gen. GILLMORE on Morris Island. In the progress of their erection a number of lives were lost and several men wounded, but the casualties, viewing the amount of work performed, were comparatively few. The troops, comprising Gen. TERRY's division, did the larger part of the work. About a week before the bombardment reinforcements arrived from the North, and relieved, to a great extent, Gen. TERRY's force.

THE ORDNANCE.

The guns are worked for the most part by the Third Rhode Island artillery. Companies E and F, of the Third New-York, and B and E of the Independent New-York artillery regiments, are assigned to certain batteries in the parallels. The Naval battery is commanded by Capt. FARRAN, of the *Wabash*. The guns are worked by a detail of 100 marines taken from the gunboats. Fifty of them were on duty at a time.

THE NAVY.

The vessels that have engaged off and on during the siege are six Monitors, the *Ironsides*, five gunboats and two mortar schooners. One of the Monitors, the *Passaic*, has been used by Admiral DAHLGREN a portion of the time as a flagship.

THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

The enemy's works have been already described in former letters. Fort Sumter mounted nine barbette guns on the parapet facing seaward. On the southwest parapet were stationed a row of guns of the peculiar kind called Quaker. Only one of the nine guns was of long range. Fort Wagner, on the northern end of Morris Island, is an earthwork, as is also Fort Gregg, on the extreme northern point of the island. They are distant from each other two hundred yards. Both forts are provided with bomb-proofs. Wagner contained two 10-inch columbiads and two 8-inch; also one large mortar and three guns of small calibre. Gregg was furnished with four heavy guns. Forts Johnson and Simpkins, on James Island, were each provided with long-range guns. The earthworks, extending some distance, on James Island, mounted five guns. Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, did not take part in the action. The above account of the rebel works was obtained from two deserters on Thursday, and alludes to their condition in the early part of the siege. The works nearer Charleston are not taken into the account.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment commenced at daybreak on Monday morning. All the mounted guns or heavy calibre, excepting one piece on the second parallel which had been accidentally spiked, were brought into action. A portion of the guns was directed to Sumter, while the others were pointed at Wagner and Gregg. At 6¾ o'clock a Monitor rode up the channel and commenced firing at Sumter. In half an hour another Monitor and the *Ironsides* were engaged. At 10 A. M. five Monitors and the *Ironsides* had come up, and were joined at noon by five gunboats. The mortar schooners did not take part in the action in consequence of the bombs exploding within their own lines. A rapid fire was kept up on our part till late in the afternoon, when the Monitors hauled off, and shortly after the gunboats ceased, firing only at long intervals. According to the statement of one of the deserters before alluded to, the first shot that struck Sumter passed entirely through the outer wall and also an inner wall of masonry which had been put up to strengthen the work. Throughout the day the firing of the heavy guns was excellent. But few shots seemed to miss the mark. The mortars did very little execution. Most all the bombs seemed to explode everywhere but over the right place. Sumter fired but three or four shots during the whole day. Wagner and Gregg stood up resolutely to the work in the morning, first giving the Monitors a solid shot, and then sending a shell to the land batteries. In the afternoon they had lost considerable of their energy, and long toward evening used only the mortar in Gregg. Fort Simpkins fired regularly from two guns. Three other guns, mounted on the earthworks at the left of Simpkins, were active all day. At 11 o'clock A. M., in the heat of the action, Capt. GEORGE ROGERS and Paymaster WOODBURY, on the Monitor *Catskill*, were killed while standing in the turret. They were struck by a bolt which had been driven through the iron plating by a heavy solid shot. The flag of the Monitor was lowered at half-mast, which was the case with the flags on all the vessels of the fleet, as soon as the disaster had been made known. At this writing it is impossible to compute the amount of metal hurled against Sumter. Every shot that struck it told with good effect. Penetrations of five and six feet in depth could be observed all over the southwest face. The parapet also began to present a very ragged appearance, and it was evident that the destruction of the work was only a question of time. Once during the day the halyards of the flag were shot away. When the flag came down it was thought by many that the rebels were about to surrender, but in two minutes' time up went another and a larger flag.

During the progress of the siege the cutting of the halyards of the same flag was a common occurrence. Although Wagner and Gregg were almost silent after dark, we had nothing to assure us that any great damage had been done either work. Our shot ploughed up furrows of sand, without apparently weakening the batteries. The rebel batteries on the left were noticed but twice during the day. The gunners handled their pieces well and obtained a very good range of our works, but succeeded in causing but few casualties among our men. During the night shots were fired at intervals of ten minutes.

THE SECOND DAY.

All the land batteries were again in action, directing their fire to the same points aimed at on Monday. In consequence of a severe gale and a high sea, the navy was unable to effectually cooperate in the bombardment. The *Ironsides*, however, which had not changed her position of the day previous, threw an occasional shell into Sumter. Wagner and Gregg, after giving a dozen replies, each were content to remain perfectly silent for several hours, after which period they again opened their eyes to the work. As night closed in, Sumter looked certainly mournful. Deep, wide holes were clearly visible in the southwest face, and only a portion of the parapet above remained. The heavy siege guns in our batteries did their work well that day. Among our wounded was Lieut. HOLBROOK, of the Third Rhode Island artillery. He was struck by a fragment of shell in the shoulder and back.

THE THIRD DAY.

On Wednesday, the third day, the bombardment was continued, only our guns were not fired so rapidly as on the previous days. Our gunners, however, had got the range completely, and the ammunition exhausted for Sumter's benefit was not done so in vain. In the afternoon two of the Monitors advanced toward Sumter for the purpose of attacking it at 2,000 yards range, but the current was so strong that the vessels become unmanageable, and the officers were compelled to abandon the design. Sumter, by way of a parting salute, fired one gun—the only one heard from it that day. As usual, the rebel batteries on James Island were the only ones really active, and the probability is they would have been quieted in a very short time if our heavy guns had been turned upon them. At night a sad accident occurred from the premature explosion of a shell in Capt. COMSTOCK's battery, by which Lieut. WEED, of the Fortieth Massachusetts regiment, was killed, and —— WHITING, Company B, same regiment, and THOMAS CONDY, Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York, were severely wounded. Three others were slightly wounded from the same cause. The firing was kept up regularly throughout the night. Shots were now going through one side of Sumter and passing out of the opposite side—we could see the channel through the apertures made. The naval battery fired 150 rounds, 75 of which struck Sumter. In the afternoon one of the 50-pounders was disabled in the breech—the result of its own discharge. The Whitworth's are to be removed from this battery, and Parrott's guns substituted in their place. At night a sap was constructed from the third parallel to within 800 yards of Wagner. The rebels were also employed in building a sap from Wagner toward our works.

THE FOURTH DAY.

At about noon, Wagner opened heavily on our land batteries, but was glad to draw off after the *Ironsides* had fairly got to work. With the exception of a score of rounds from the *Ironsides*, and a few from the gunboats, the fleet were not engaged. The Monitors did not even advance toward the rebel works. In the morning, the rebels commenced shelling the marsh battery from their batteries on James Island. During the day they fired 115 shots, only one of which struck the work. If that was a fair specimen of the gunners' skill, they may fire till doomsday, and no harm will be done.

As it may be of interest to know how the rebels get provisions and ammunition into Gregg and Wagner, notwithstanding our guns command the channel between Sumter and Gregg, I will state that every day two black steamers may be seen plying from Charleston to the north side of Sumter. There they remain till dark, and then slip over to Gregg, and deposit their cargoes. Deserters say that the enemy had 9,000 men on Morris Island, and 6,000 in Charleston. They were protected on the island by a bomb-proof in the rear of Wagner. At night the firing was kept up with vigor.

To-day, Friday, (9 A. M.,) a heavy cannonading is going on. The marsh battery is at work, directing its fire to Sumter. The Monitors will probably run up close to Sumter during the day.

The following is a list of the wounded since Monday morning:

Col. J. B. Howell, 88th Penn.—slightly in face.
Lieut. Holbrook, Co. M, 2d Rhode Island artillery—arm amputated.
Lieut. Augustin F. Webb, Co. B, 40th Massachusetts—head, since dead.
Chas. H. Derby, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire—arm.
Lewis D. Whiting, Co. B, 40th Massachusetts—leg amputated.
Wesley Bissell, Co. B, 40th Massachusetts—chin.
Thomas Cosick, Co. E, 157th N. Y.—hip, dead.
John Quilter, Co. C, 75th Ohio—severely, dead.
Andrew Jackson, Co. D, 75th Ohio—both legs and arm.
Conrad Schrank, Co. B, 1st N. Y.—leg.
Rufus Tibbe, Co. E, 17th Conn.—foot.
George F. Stevens, Co. B, 7th N. H.—arm amp.
James Kane, Co. E, 103d New-York—back.
Henry Zerf, Co. I, 100th New-York—face.
Henry Zebrach, Co. E, 100th New-York—head.
F. Henry, Co. B, Vol. Engineers—back.
David Durgin, Co. I, 7th New-Hampshire—back.
John D. Emerson, Sig. Corps—contusion of brain.
John Roach, Co. C, 1st U. S. Artillery—head.
James Moren, Co. K, 9th Maine—arm amp.
John Hoover, Co. J, 83d Illinois—thigh.
John Cranil, Co. J, 2d New-York—thigh.
Nelson Miller, Co. K, 100th N. Y.—back, dead.
Lewis Wise, Co. E, Vol. Engineers—dead.
W. S. Cannon, Co. K, Vol. Engineers—arm amp.
Garret Lannan, Co. E, 100th N. Y.—face, arm amp.

WHITE.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Advance of Rosecrans and Burnside.

HOW CHATTANOOGA IS TO BE ATTACKED.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1863.

Again the Army of the Cumberland is on the move. Again the rebels are to be met, fought, and as surely as met, defeated, for our army knows no such word as defeat. The movement commenced on the 16th. On that day Gen. THOMAS moved from Decherd, Tenn., PATTEN's division, which has been stationed at the University, on the Cumberland Mountains, leading the advance. JAMESON's division of McCOOK's corps left Tullahoma on the same day, at 4 o'clock P. M., and passed through Winchester at 6 o'clock A. M., on the 17th. JEFF. C. DAVIS' division followed at 9 o'clock P. M. SHERMAN's division moved from Cowan the same day, and joined the rest of the corps at Salem, ten miles from Winchester, on the Huntsville, Ala., road. From thence the corps moged in column, accompanied by its artillery and baggage, crossing the mountains and striking the Tennessee River at Bellefonte, Ala., twelve miles west of Stevenson. THOMAS's corps moved over the mountains on a line nearly parallel with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, crossing the river at or near Bridgeport, Ala. Pontoons sufficient to bridge the stream were shipped to Bridgeport in season for its rapid construction.

CRITTENDEN's corps moved eastward to test the strength of the enemy, and with the intention of crossing the Tennessee north and east of Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee River at a point some thirty miles above Chattanooga. *This crossing safely effected, Crittenden will swing into the rear of Chattanooga, and, if possible, take that place.* The intention is to strike that point effectively at the same time that BURNSIDE attacks BUCKNER at Knoxville. This will at once prevent BUCKNER from receiving any reinforcements, and also, if not captured, greatly endanger his retreat, for it will be impossible for him to get toward BRAGG. Meanwhile, if CARTERSVILLE succeeds well in his efforts upon Chattanooga, and will not need reinforcements, THOMAS and McCOOK will move rapidly upon Rome, Geo. BRAGG is at that point with the whole of his command, save what few troops he may have at Chattanooga. It has been believed for weeks that the only force at Chattanooga is composed of citizens, and perhaps a brigade of troops, who operate to keep the citizens in fighting trim. It is also believed that BRAGG will not retreat to Rome. As we advance, it is probable he will attempt to fall back upon JOE JOHNSTON, who was *positively at Atlanta, Geo., on the 12th inst.*

ROSECRANS will, if possible, whip BRAGG in detail, disperse his forces, and then attack JOHNSTON alone, for united, the two rebel armies would outnumber ours.

GARRARD's corps (reserve) lies in readiness to reinforce rapidly by rail to Chattanooga, and, if the road is not destroyed, then to Rome.

Twenty days from this time, if I mistake not the signs, will see Georgia redeemed and regenerated.

W. S. D.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

STANFORD, Ky., Monday, Aug. 17.

This place is fifty miles south of Lexington, Ky., and about thirty miles from the Tennessee line. Here and at Somerset the troops of Gen. BURNSIDE have for some days been concentrating. Gen. JULIUS WHITE, now in command of the First brigade of CARTER's (the First) division, has just moved from here with his command, being the advance, bound for East Tennessee. This is the left wing. Somerset is on the Tennessee line and the troops at that place—forming the right wing—moved at the same time those moved from here, commanded by Gen. JUDAH. Gen. HOBSON is also in that division. The Ninth army corps, (reserve,) which has been at Camp Nelson, about twenty miles south of Lexington, is also moving. By the latter part of this week you may hear either of the defeat or the checkmate of BUCKNER's rebel army at Knoxville. East Tennessee, and of Burnside's occupation of that long oppressed region. It is generally anticipated that BUCKNER will not stand to give battle.

We have a much larger army here than is generally supposed. It would be contraband to state the numbers, but you may rest assured that the force is adequate for the work at hand, and "more, too." The cavalry wing is quite large, and the infantry and artillery in proportion.

Many refugees from East Tennessee are with our army, and rendered serviceable as guides and scouts. Two hundred of these refugees came in yesterday in one body. They immediately enlisted in the First and Second East Tennessee regiments of mounted infantry.

Scott's rebels have all been driven out of Kentucky, and this State is now free from guerillas, as far as I can learn.

The news from ROSECRANS' army is that that force is moving upon Chattanooga.

Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff were at Lexington yesterday, and were about leaving there for the front.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois is in this command. All the troops here are in fine condition.

C.S.A.Y.

DREADFUL MARINE DISASTER.

The United States Brig Bainbridge Foundered at Sea.

All on Board but One Man Lost.

The Captain of the brig *South Boston*, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 23d inst., reports that on the evening of the 22d, in latitude 37°, longitude 76°, he picked up a boat belonging to the U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, which was full of water and contained a colored man named SMITH, who stated that on the 21st during a violent gale, the brig foundered, with all hands on board, except himself and the cook. The latter went crazy after being five hours in the boat, and jumped overboard.

The *Bainbridge* sailed from this port on Tuesday, 18th inst., for Port Royal. The following is a list of her officers:

THOMAS J. DWYER, Acting Master, commander.
A. G. Stebbins, Ensign and Executive Officer.
R. H. Allis, Assistant Surgeon.
C. C. Walden, Assistant Paymaster.
John T. Hughes, Sailing Master.
Edwin E. Drake, Ensign.
Elias Smith, Jr., Ralph G. Hotchkiss, Benjamin H. Hamlin, C. P. Moore, Master's Mates.
Francis W. Conselyea, Paymaster's Clerk.
S. Horace Smith, Surgeon's Steward.

Loss of the Steamship George's Creek.

The brig *Matilda*, from Havana, anchored in the lower bay, has on board the Captain, crew and passengers of the steamer *George's Creek*, bound for Port Royal. She was lost in a gale when off Hatteras. Capt. NEYE reports left New-York 18th inst., for Port Royal, with a cargo of 400 tons of coal for the Government, and on 20th, in lat. 35° 20', lon. 72° 42', experienced a gale from N.E. to N.N.E., during which sprung a leak, and finding it impossible to keep her free abandoned her on the 22d, with 10 feet water in the hold; was 48 hours in the boats. Fell in with the Spanish bark *Louisa*, from Havana, in lat. 36° 40', lon. 74°, who took them on board and brought them to this port. The *George's Creek* was 10 years old, of 400 tons burthen, and was owned by JOHN B. KIDDER and others.

Restrictions on Travel Relaxed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 24.

A military order has been issued discontinuing the examination of the baggage of passengers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Post-Office Robbery.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

The Salem Post-Office was broken open last night, and every letter in it stolen.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT.

The Names Drawn Yesterday in the Seventh District.

A.

Andrew, Wm 107 E 12th.
Andrale, Chas 45 Av A.
Alcoka, Chas 107 2d.
Anderson, A 63 1st-av.
Austich, Jno 46 2d.
Angiveen, John 11 2d.
Allen, Wm H 28 4th.
Ambelle, Jos 161 2d.
Altkage, Gustav 58 1st-av.
Anders, Thos 170 2d.
Anderson, Jos.
Agordinger, N 147 Stanton.
Ailing, Thos 64 4th.
Albert, John 77 E Houston.
Ahern, John 289 Houston.
Albrecht, Lewis 131 6th.
Adams, John 152 Av A.
Aurchmuel, H 67 Av B.
Allen, F 62 2d.
Austich, Ph 199 Allen.
Albright, Ph 543 4th.
Atridge, Jas 26 2d.

Astor, Daniel 44 Av B.
Acksenna, Geo 167 Orchard.
Anderson, B 406 14th.
Antiel, Chas 167 Orchard.
Amstutt, Jas 552 4th.
Annab, Jacob 101 2d.
Adams, John 81 Forsyth.
Aulom, Jos 245 1st-av.
Anderson, L 64 7th.
Anson, J 167 Allen.
Anderson, J 106 Mark's-place.
Aiker, N 26 2d-av.
Anshoesen, H 89 Av B.
Abercrombie, A 229 6th.
Anderson, L 64 7th.
Arthurs, Henry, on Orchard.
Anderson, A 186 Allen.
Ashley, E 211 6th.
Adams, Alex 87 E 12th.
Adam, John 196 2d.
Acker, Chas 184 Ludlow.

B.

Baker, Michael 174 2d.
Blither, T 186 E 14th.
Briggs, Jas W 148 Suffolk.
Behring, A 176 Bowery.
Bauman, Pl 108 1st-av.
Brandt, A 238 E 10th.
Baldwin, Chas 45 6th.
Brighton, P 92 E 11th.
Billes, Jno 24 6th.
Butts, Job 211 6th.
Bamber, Daniel 112 1st.
Bayley, Jas 126 E Houston.
Brown, Thos 64 4th.
Bowling, H 64 6th.
Bill, Wm Dr 181 E 12th.
Bassman, M 175 2d.
Bailey, Pat 211 E 11th.
Bailey, Fred 208 6th.
Bailey, Jas 46 2d.
Billes, Jno 24 6th.
Bagerhill, C 128 E Houston.
Bailey, Jno 46 2d.
Barnett, S O 116 E 12th.
Bamber, Chas Orchard.
Barker, Ferdinand 180 2d.
Blanke, Pl 18 Stanton.
Bauman, H 87 1st-av.
Bauman, H 110 Av A.
Bauman, H 110 Av A.
Bailey, Pat 128 E 10th.
Brady, Pat 237 E 12th.
Bedke, Frdk 105 Ludlow.
Brunk, Peter A 49 Av A.
Bates, John 288 6th.
Bilbow, Johnson 64 Eldridge.
Bernsley, Chas 87 2d.
Bass, J W 109 2d-av.
Bailey, Jas 111 7th.
Boldon, John E 83 E 12th.
Bolton, Jas 87 Bowery.
Brown, H 29 7th.
Boyer, Philip 208 1st.
Bernard, Carl, 232 E 11th.
Brown, Chas 64 Av A.
Brown, C 248 4th.
Beach, D 8 74 E 12.
Bird, Chris 39 E 11th.
Bruner, L 133 Stanton.
Bailey, Jas 128 Orchard.
Blair, P 46 Av A.
Bodkett, Geo 196 Houston.
Bekker, Geo 208 6th.
Breathhaver, C 70 W Hous-ton.
Bass, Jas 191 E 11th.
Bogle, Thos 98 1st-av.
Bambarck, Ann 85 6th.
Bank, R 64 Stanton.
Barlow, W 237 Av A.
Black, E J 485 Bowery.
Bennett, H 128 Hester.
Brown, John 12 Avenue C.
Brown, Thos W Fulton-ave 1st.
Bauman, H 67 Avenue B.
Bickerton, H 213 2d.
Boelin, G 64 2d-av.
Bakley, J 180 Allen.
Brooks, Henry 45 1st-av.
Bulger, Jas 208 East 10th.
Belsbaug, H 208 Houston.
Buttner, J W 20 2d.
Bobert, John 91 12th.
Bailey, Jas 208 1st.
Ballerin, Joseph 104 2d.
Bradley, Thos 187 1st-av.
Bowery, J 68 6th.
Barry, W 208 2d.
Bing, Henry 40 Clinton.

Bruen, Jas 64 6th.
Carbon, Wm 208 ——.
Crawford, Jas 7 Av A.
Cunningham, Chas 186 E 11th.
Cunningham, Jas 6 Av A.
Cruber, Simon 83 1st.
Clark, Peter 238 E 12th.
Corcoran, Geo W 106 2d-av.
Cummings, Jas 187 Forsyth.
Conrad, Anthony 140 6th.
Clarke, W J 46 1st.
Curtis, Henry 39 6th.
Curtis, Henry 39 6th.
Cooper, Jas 63 Christie.
Donahue, Jas 86 Christie.
Donahue, P ——.

Elliot, A 128 7th.
Ernest, Frank 109 2d.
Eberhart, John 186 2d.
Eagle, Henry 113 8th.
Eager, Louis 116 6th.
Eddy, John 59 6th.
Eddy, J 183 Allen.
Ebbler, John 198 Essex.
Erdmann, Jacob 47 Clinton.
Ell, Philip 154 Essex.
Elan, Chas 340 6th.
Elmer, John 102 Forsyth.
Earl, S E 97 Stanton.
Ebbets, E W 140 East 10th.
Eisenlohr, W 104 2d.
Everett, J 47 Av A.
Ellsworth, W A police 29 Av B.
Emlen, John G 2d-av.

Fanger, David 80 6th.
Fitzgerland, C 237 Stanton.
Feigel, Frederick 208 6th.
Fould, John 128 E 11th.
Fagan, John 208 6th.
Fry, Chas E 218 6th.
Fagan, Pat 79 E 11th.
Freedman, Joseph 154 East Houston.
Fisher, Lewis 57 Av A.
Fagan, James 208 6th.
Flood, Edwin 109 6th.
Frankenthaler, J 56 Av B.
Folch, Chas 118 6th.
Fuck, Louis 138 Suffolk.
Fryger, Francis 243 12th.
Fisher, John 64 Av A.
Fil, David 46 Av B.
Foulk, Peter 208 6th.
Fuchs, Eugene 7 Av B.
Fish, J 217 6th.
Fisher, Jas 67 Av A.
Fisher, W 111 1st-av.
Fitz, Jas W 108 11th.
Fallington, Rich 200 12th.
Fayer, O 215 6th.
Ferguson, Pat 111 E 9th.
Fitch, S 115 1st-av.
Fennell, Jas 208 1st-av.
Ferry, D 46 7th.
Fuchs, Jos 128 6th.
Forth, Wm 111 2d.
Fabian, J 46 2d.

Geoghan, Jas 64 6th.
Gannon, Geo 186 E 12th.
Gray, Pierce 208 E 11th.
Gannon, Joseph 146 4th.
Greene, B 125 11th.
Gale, D C 189 Allen.
Gill, Chas 43 2d-av.
Gibson, Jno 211 Bowery.
Gorran, Geo 47 2d.
Gast, Charles 276 10th.
Gilbert, Jno A 193 E 14th.
Green, Geo 208 6th.
Glannan, H 208 6th-st.
Gilber, E 176 7th-st.
Goell, J 191 8th-st.
Goby, Louis 30 Birington.
Grigon, Chas 166 11th.
Gunther, Hemen 116 12th.
Gutsmer, Jos E 218 14th.
Gutgahan, Jno 163 E 11th.
Gilfs, Albert 189 6th.
Gross, Philip 82 4th-av.
Grahay, C 143 12th.
Gray, Geo 197 E 11th.
Glens, Thos 81 6th.
Gagger, N 142 6th.
Galer, A 208 2d.
Gleter, Ph 128 2d.
Goldsmith, LK 77 Av B.
Grace, John W Av A.
Groves, P 259 Broadway.
Grafes, H 239 Broadway.
Grief, Pat 64 6th.
Gisner, A 59th 6th.
Guterman, F 217 Houston.
Gramer, H 278 6th.

Hart, Jno 180 Allen.
Horn, Jno 246 6th.
Heldebrand, C 131 Essex.
Herbst, Wm 108 11th.
Hebbeling, V 407 6th.
Henkel, Peter 302 E Houston.
Hoyt, Geo 97 Av A.
Hill, Chas 186 Allen.
Hanry, Jno 208 6th.
Hahn, Albert 117 1st.
Hiber, John 199 Av B.
Hutchings, Chas 14 E 10th.
Hogan, Jno 187 Stanton.
Hoss, Martin 30 2d-Av.
Hely, Thos 264 9th.
Harper, Fred 208 6th.
Hitle, Keith 146 6th.
Hilz, A 125 Houston.
Haley, Peter 128 Bowery.
Harper, John 208 Houston.
Hanan, Chas 38 Avenue A.
Hellebrand, Jno 208 Houston.
Hilton, James 8 2d-av.
Hoffman, Jno 38 Avenue A.
Hall, Geo H 16 2d.
Hall, Geo 16 2d.
Hill, Louis A police 229 1st-av.
Hoster, Wm 208 6th-av.
Hunter, D 221 145 2d.
Hanson, Geo 80 1st-av.
Helschman, Geo 208 1st-st.
Hacker, Alex 146 2d.
Hurlser, F 17 Avenue A.
Hughes, G 60 6th.
Hoffman, J 63 6th.
Herdrich, D 168 7th.
Hermbrich H 128 7th.
Hanson, Peter 187 2d.
Hanlein, H 192 2d-av.
Hallanta, C 223 Bowery.
Hilsbeth, M 24 Stanton.
Hobson, John.
Hutman, C S 147 Suffolk.
Holden, T 208 6th.
Hoffman, F 212 8th.
Hill, John 237 6th.
Hether, F 32 Avenue B.
Haley, John 48 6th.
Hoffman, W 6th.
Harrington, Jas 48 9th.
Hefner, Henry 118 6th.
Hebel, J 230 6th.
Hoffman, Jno 208 6th.
Hyde, Geo 216 4th.
Hamlin, J 64 2d-st.
Hargraves, Pat 144 1st-av.
Hoster, W 187 Rivington.
Hoster, W 84 Rivington.
Haffabut, L 111 2d-av.
Haley, Valentine 530 4th.
Higgins, Chas.
Hoffman, F 177 Stanton.
Halleyer, Geo 208 6th.
Hanson, H 20 Av A.
Hoey, P 241 East 12th.
Hankerson, F 111 East 13th.
Hennger, Chas 187 Allen.

Ireland, Anthony 56 2d-av.
Igner, Jno 45 6th-av.

John, Frederic 84 Av B.
Johnson, W B 60 6d-av.
Johnson, E 132 Av C.
Jenks, Hezekiah 274 Houston.
Jackson, Geo H 161 10th.
Jones, Chas 204 6th.
Johnson, Wm 93 1st-av.
Jones, Peter 99 Stanton.
Jackson, Jas 186 Allen.
Johnson, Jas 112 2d-av.

Kemple, Dan'l 402 4th.
Kerner, John 197 6th.
Kratz, John 261 2d.
Konhoff, Adolph 79 Houston.
Kleam, Jacob (cof) 10 2d.
Kalsbach, Jacob 176 2d.
Karl, Her 214 6th.
Krouth, Lewis 199 Orchard.
Kolman, L 40 Essex.
Kenney, Jas 261 E 10th.
King, G 87 Mark's-place.
Kinner, Charles 182 6th.
Klauser, Aug 512 4th.
Kilne, August 182 Forsyth.
Kennett, Pat 128 6th.
Kuhn, T M 212 Av B.
Kelsey, C 36 Stanton.
Kraiser, A 208 E 2d-st.
Kramer, L 192 Essex.
Kotzmyer, F O 147 1st-av.
Kuhn, Chas 122 Ludlow.
Kates, J F 232 E 13th.
Kokut, Chas 37 Av A.
Kimmel, Alex 64 Houston.
Koker, C 261 Norfolk.
Keiffer, C 106 Stanton.
Kempler, Jas 208 6th.
Kohon, Chas 178 Norfolk.
Kacter, H 109 6th.
Keckey, Wm 80 Forsyth.
Kennedy, H 111 Bowery.
King, Jas 247 Bowery.
Kahlmann, L 202 Houston.
Kanning, J 208 Houston.
Keller, Leo 143 Essex.
Kenney, Jno 204 E 11th.
Klauss, F 147 6th.
Killer, S 17 1st-av.
Klobs, M 209 18th.
Knowles, M 23 E 11th.
Kohl, Lob 218 6th.
Killer, Thos 5 2d.
Kennedy, J 182 11th.
King, R 68 Av D.
Kallenpter, A 64 1st-av.
Kearney, M 21 E 11th.
Klopp, J 251 E 10th.
Kersten, Phil 8 Stanton.
Koops, Philip 86 Av C.
Kurtz, M D 47 1st-av.

Langlar, L D 429 7th.
Lineman, Chas E 49 6th.
Clindener, Gustav 129 11th.
Lutter, Chas 178 Bowery.
Lehanon, Jacob 240 Av D.
Lange, Theo 7th-st & 8th-av.
Lindenberg, A 21 Christie.
Ludwig, Jno 96 2d-av.
Lyons, Jas 208 6th.
Lyon, James 228 2 Norfolk.
Langan, Benj 132 E 10th.
Landsman, L 116 Norfolk.
Lifler, Ernest 69 Clinton.
Lard, Geo 61 Av A.
Levon Samuel police, 206 1st-av.
Leideman, Geo 152 Norfolk.
Leunn, F 260 11th.
Lehlis, Jno E 26 Stanton.
Lehn, Rich 206 4th.
Lewis, J 235 6th-av.
Lohnert, W 96 6th.
Ludman, J 446 4th.
Lichtod, Jas 216 6th.
Langdon Chas 145 4th-av.
Lange, Geo 187 2d.
Lewis, Thos 71 2d.
Lewis, Richard.
Large, John policeman, 268 5th-st.
Lohn, Jacob 109 12th.
Lewis, M 169 Essex.
Lent, Wm 140 6th.

McCann, Peter 135 E 11th.
Miller, Geo 189 Av A.
Metcalf, Horace 56 7th.
McLaughlin, Jas 200 E 14th.
McMinn, P 146 E 10th.
Murphy, Jno 106 11th.
Morris, Wm 208 Orchard.
McComiesque, Hugh 64 1st.
McIlvaine, Chas 161 2d-av.
Morrissey, Mr 129 7th.
Miller, Conrad, 128 Essex.
Mokey, Jno 37 1st-av.
Murger, Jno 237 13th.
Meyer, M S 1 Clinton.
Meyer, Ernest 106 Christie.
McDonald, Jno 109 12th.
Massell, Valentine, 65 6th.
Mockler, W 219 1st-av.
Moss, W N (police) Norfolk.
McDonald, F 244 Christie.
Mulligan, P 63 Houston.
McMagle, J 70 1st-st.
McCormick, J 161 Av A.
McGrath, Pat 17 E 14th.
McCulley, John 86 1st-av.
Maney, Peter 28 E 7th.
Money, Rodley 109 E 12th.
Mailing, Geo 208 6th.
McBride, Jas 119 6th.
McGuire, Jas 62 2d-av.
Miller, J 111 Clinton.
McCormick, H 169 Stanton.
McGuiry, D 38 2d-av.
McCracken, D 102 1st-av.
Martin, John 69 6th.
McNan, John 62 2d-av.
McGovern, Mich 42 2d-av.
McNamee, Wm 208 Forsyth.
Miller, A 208 Houston.
Morris, Jas J 128 2d.
Miller, Thomas 208 6th.
Miller, Thomas 208 6th.
McCormick, Jas 208 E 13th.

Mary, Chas 208 6th.
Miller, Jno 120 E 16th.
Mahlon, W 187 Norfolk.
Mahlon, Wm 204 E 10th.
Mahlon, Jno 204 E 10th.
Mahlon, Jno 204 6th.
Mullins, Jas 204 6th.
Mangan, Louis 108 7th.
Mandeville, Cooper 182 Stanton.
McCormack, M 179 Av B.
Manahan, Hugh 307 Av A.
Myer, Fred 65 Av A.
McHenry, 164 Ludlow.
McCosky, Jas 64 1st.
Mannman, Adam 9 2d-av.
McCullough, Jos 228 Ludlow.
Muller, Jno 118 2d.
Munor, E 132 E 12th.
Meyer, M 149 2d.
Moir, Conrad 108 E 10th.
McGonegy, Jos 116 2d-av.
Murphy, Thos 53 4th.
Meese, A 122 Eldridge.
McHugh, Jno 49 4th.
Mulberry, M 44 1st-av.
Mayer, F 119 6th.
Mahoney, Jas 29 2d-av.
McKran, J M 108 12th.
McHenry, E 242 E 12th.
Meyers, G 108 2d.
Meyers, G 108 2d.
Miller, Geo 154 7th.
McLaren, Chas 89 2d.
McBrayer, Jas.
Miller, J 62 2d.
Mooney, Jas 208 6th.
McGlinkey, F 44 2d.
McDurrer, J 208 E 12th.
McCormick, M 188 E 10th.
Miller, E 184 6th.
Miller, O 165 2-av.
Miller, J 208 6th.
Mooney, Jas 208 6th.
Mentor, J 185 2d-av.
McNulty, J 128 12th.
McCabe, Geo 208 6th.
McLinnly, B 246 East 14th.
McGinnis, Leonard 46 Av A.
Mahon, G 106 7th.
McCorran, J 232 6th.
Murphan, Pat 208 7th.

Norman, Jas 234 E 10th.
Nelson, Chas 187 2d.
Nelson, Jno 208 2d.
Neuhaus, Jacob 24 Rivington.
Norting, A 208 E 12th.
Nagle, Jacob 117 Av A.
Neill, Jno 194 Allen.
Nelson, Sam'l 197 Av A.
Neuberger, David 21 Av A.
Nolan, James 4 2d-av.
Nolan, Jno 4 2d-av.
Nolan, Albert 207 6th.
Navlirk, Edw (Police) 180 Av A.
Nemm, Jas 178 2d.
Newman, L 194 7th.
Nellis, H 208 2d.

Onnella, Jno 161 11th.
Oechman, F 224 7th.
O'Brien, James 108 Av A.
Oakley, Geo 174 2d.
Obendorfer, Isaac 20 1st-av.
Oaks, N E 208 Houston.
Oakley, Jas 208 Suffolk.
Okel, L 128 Av A.
Owens, Pat 261 1st-av.
O'Brien, Mat 70 1st.
Owen, M 196 Av A.
Otto, Chas 98 6th.
O'Donnell, Pat 41 2d-av.
Oyner, W F 131 10th.
Olian, Joseph 217 Forsyth.

Pryer, H 49 1st-av.
Podall, Francis 228 E 10th.
Petro, Philip 147 E 11th.
Pinkerton, Jas 227 E 10th.
Powell, Chas 716 12th.
Pedro, Wm 112 Orchard.
Polley, Chas 57 6th.
Pond, A A 208 4th.
Pierce, Wm D 134 6th.
Pepper, Nathan, police, 128 1st-av.
Perrot, Thos, police, 208 10th.
Pfeiffer, Jos 172 2d.
Pfeiffer, Jos 172 2d.
Powers, John 208 6th.
Post, R 132 6th.
Perkins, Chris 128 Norfolk.
Pagnan, J E 67 1st.
Pagnan, J E 67 2d-av.
Perry, Stephen, colored, 208 6th.
Phelan, B 208 6th.

Quinn, Daniel 141 2d-st.

Rilling, Wm 208 6th.
Reed, Sam 18 2d-av.
Ridder, Chas 71 Av A.
Rubenstein, A 229 Bowery.
Rosenbohm, Jas 119 Essex.
Ryan, Pat 1 Clinton.
Rebell, Valentine 74 Av A.
Rauser, Lewis 12 Stanton.
Rogers, Albert colored, 208 6th.
Rasle, John 70 Houston.
Rust, Jno 116 Rivington.
Richard, Albert 102 E 14th.
Redgers, Philip 44 2d.
Reed, Geo 187 E Houston.
Rosell, H 208 Houston.
Rosell, H 208 1st-av.
Rhoades, J 137 Houston.
Richardson, W 128 6th.
Reid, J 162 2d.
Ritz, Chas 208 2d.
Ritzy, Joseph 195 2d.
John, C 111 2d-av.
Rickert, Jno 217 Ludlow.
Ratzator, 128 Suffolk.
Raybel, G 112 6th.
Rudge, Chas 137 E 11th.
Rogers, Chas 208 6th.
Rogethity, P 208 E 12th.
Rosmen, Jno, 64 Ludlow.
Richmond, Geo 25 6th.
Rainey, J 111 6th.
Rice, Geo P 184 E 10th.
Rible, Wm 126 Orchard.
Rice, Jno 208 6th.
Russell, E 208 Av A.
Roth, Edgar 15 Stanton.
Rotlib, G 179 Essex.
Reidenger, Aug 640 4th.
Rogers, Thomas 121 8th.
Delolus, Rich 229 E 10th.

Stim, Jno 228 6th.
Smith, Carl 476 Suffolk.
Stock, Jacob 524 4th.
Siller, Chas 24 2d-av.
Smith, Jas 208 1st-av.
Schneider, J 121 2d.
Sullivan, Thos 88 E 13th.
Shaffer, Geo 109 1st.
Sewell, Jacob 5 6th.
Sperling, Jno 208 2d.
Sperling, Jno 208 2d.
Shiger, Seba 541 4th.
Strauss, Christ 16 2d-av.
Stocker, J 208 E Houston.
Schiller, Gustav 158 Essex.
Speidey, Henry 91 Av ——.
Schmidt, J 143 6th.
Smith, Geo 206 E 12th.
Schwatall, Triple 50 Stanton.
Springer, Chas 6 6th.
Sayers, Rich 201 6th.
Stalbrech, Chas 208 Eldridge.
Spencer, Jno 30 Av A.
Sontaig, Geo 5 11th.
Stanenburg, J 30 Av A.
Schaf, Geo 178 4th.
Schonder, John 160 Ludlow.
Stein, Samuel 216 4th.
Stanton, Jas 208 6th.
Salvatti, Peter 207 Bowery.
Stauck, Louis 126 Suffolk.
Simons, John 36 2d.
Stutz, C 42 East 11th.
Sippell, Pierce 128 East Houston.
Stapleton, E A 196 1st-av.
Sandmyer, W 90 6th.
Smith, John 14 Av A.
Sieker, Wm 108 2d.
Sherwell, Anthony 217 6th.
Sinsy, Francis ——.
Scholp, F 192 Eldridge.
Silverstone, M 242 E 12th.
Sherman, A 164 Stanton.
Shannon, A 182 Eldridge.
Stienels, G W 169 Orchard.
Schuck, Boniface 224 6th.
Schmidt, Geo 257 6th.
Sullivan, A 226 Bowery.
Sterns, Edw 49 6th.
Schelesinnker, E 142 2d-av.
Shaw, Jas 240 2d-av.
Stumpf, Gustav 2 Av A.
Stock, Jno A 163 Av C.
Shaffer, Chas 107 2d.
Smith, C 232 Houston.
Silsburg, J 208 1st-av.
Stern, Frederick 215 6th.
Schafe, J 187 6th.
Self, Edwd 211 9th.
Slowman, Ich'd 69 Clinton.
Smith, W 199 2d.
Scherler, Jno 1st-av.
Strange, B 246 E 12th.
Seiter, H 241 6th.
Siets, C 186 Orchard.
Schower, Gustav 108 2d-av.
Somers, E 208 6th.
Schmidt, Henry 8 Stanton.
Spencer, F 128 7th.
Shoulecker, J 71 Av A.
Shikug, Jno 240 12th.
Serbelig, Jno 56 Av A.
Schrider, Geo 137 Av A.
Sonnell, Chas 230 12th.
Smith, A D 142 4th.
Sable, H ——.
Shinsky, N 109 6th.
Salloday, C 156 Birington.
Stahl, L 166 Av B.
Schlebal, C 106 Forsyth.
Smith, Geo 28 6th.
Smith, Jno 102 6th.
Sheeberg, J 227 6th.
Steinman, J 225 E Houston.
Schunz, C 208 Houston.
Schoffer, F 256 4th.
Schell, C 225 6th.
Samuels, E 208 2d.
Smith, Geo 20 Stanton.
Spollock, Jno 234 Av B.
Schmidt, John carbolk.
Shelley, John 44 2d.
Smith, Geo, 2 1st.
Steinhal, A 16 Clinton.
Sheridan, J 208 Sheriff.
Shelb, Peter 208 6th.
Stahl, A 186 East 11th.
St John Wm 9 Hall-place.

Tuttle, Chas 208 2d.
Tortan, Peter, 221 12th.
Turner, Thos 246 Av B.
Tripp, Jacob 128 Suffolk.
Taylor, Thos 43 6th.
Traus, Joseph 116 Stanton.
Tracy, August 21 1st.
Turnbull, G W 18 Rivington.
Ty-ton, H 91 6th.
Talbott, Oliver 192 2d-av.
Thomas, Geo 107 6th.
Trainor, Jas 212 E 14th.
Taylor, Jno 76 Rivington.
Tregmon, Jno 208 6th.
Thomas, Geo 208 Av B.
Thompson, G 194 Norfolk.
Truisine, L 18 Av B.
Trechnis, P 168 2d.
Tuomy, J M 67 2d.
Trumain, W 128 12th.

Ulrich, Wm 172 2d.
Underhill, J B 40 2d-av.
Ulrich, Herm 124 E Houston.
Uhn, Sebastian 208 2d.
Uhlman, Adam 208 ——.
Ual, Jacob 151 2d.

Valentine, Ernest 208 Av B.
Valr, Theodore 179 Allen.
Vanderbeck, Geo 128 Christy.
Vanzel, Mr 195 E Houston.
Valdips, Antoni 78 6th.
Vanhalden, L 181 Stanton.
Vincent, Jno 208 12th.
Voch, Carl 28 6th.
Volner, Henry 207 East Houston.
Vile, Jonas 136 7th.
Valner, P 128 2d.

Wistner, P 208 Bowery.
Wolcenter, Chas 154 2d.
Wolcenter, Chas 154 2d.
Wynans, K 278 East 12th.
Walker, Fred 67 Av A.
Walker, Jno 208 2d.
Weber, Jacob 189 Av A.
White, Jas 243 Bowery.
Walt, W W 49 12th.
Worthington, N 24 E 11th.
Wirinall, J 110 Stanton.
Weisman, Morris 200 2d.
Witmer, M 174 6th.
Wall, Jacob 208 E 10th.
Wilcox, Thadeus 15 East Houston.
Walter, Pat 237 E 10th.
Wise, Jas 134 E Houston.
Wood, Richd 208 2d.
Wood, Allen 229 11th.
Wagner, Jno 208 2d.
Wagner, A 31 7th.
Wright, S 170 F 12th.
Wild, F 218 Av B.
Wilton, Joseph 196½ Allen.
Walter, Jacob 76 E 14th.
Wheeler, J 137 6th.
Wagner, Jacob 46 1st-av.
Walker, Jno E 208 6th.
Wells, Wm 208 6th.
Whiting, J H 208 E 10th.
Weiths, Simon 208 6th.
Walters, Barnhd, 661 4th.
Wiley, S 208 2d.
Washburn, Jas 208 12th.
Wolcott, Robert 46 11th.
Wakefield, John 4 Allen.
Wagner, Fr 208 Allen.
Walker, Jas 164 Walker.
Wall, H 179 Houston.
Wise, Geo 44 2d.
Weehner, H 208 Stanton.
Weinheuer, J 208 6th.
Wilburtis, H 50 Av B.
Wilbertz, J 125 Av B.
Wilson, Ed D 16 Stanton.
Welch H ——.
Williams, Thos 184 Av A.
Wits, D 128 E 10th.
Wilson, J 208 6th.
Wolfschler, A 275 10th.
Wilhard, A 208 Av B.
Wetherspoon, J 18 1st-av.
Wilph, A 143 Ludlow.
Wheeler, Geo 198 Av A.
Weber, B H 152 Norfolk.
Wiel, J 208 Av A.
Wyman, Wm 158 E 14th.
Wall, Christian 204 6th.

Yow, Henry 103 1st-av.
Young, George 237 6th.
Young, Geo 208 2d.
Yates, Joseph 108 2d-av.

Zimmerman, G 173 7th.
Zimblenind, H 109 2d.
Zimmer, Michael 310 6th.

Wolfer, Charles 208 2d.
Well, Chas 208 4th.
Thompson, Jas H 89 2d-av.
Treon, E 18 21 E 7th.
Tree, Henry 146 Essex.
Theiler, Jacob 63 2d-av.
Thompson, Ma 94 2d-av.
Taylor, E 76 Rivington.
Turner, L 67 6th.
Thomas, Geo 187 2d-av.
Tally, Robt 76 11th.
Tanner, L 208 6th.
Teger, Chas 120 Essex.
Tunny, Geo 208 2d.
Thier, Gustf 121 6th.
Thompson, G 151 E 24th.
Tedsed, J 20 10th.
Turner, A W 108 2d-av.
Tyrher, A 98 6th.

Uhlmann, Conrad 28 Av A.
Underhill, F E 440 4th.
Usenpat, F 109 7th.
Usswald Geo 130 2d.
Usswell Gustav 208 4th.
Uhlman O 144 6th.

Vanzeer, P 194 6th.
Vallier, J 117 Avenue B.
Vaughn, Jno 208 East 15th.
Voggner, F 208 East 12th.
Veen, F 121 6th.
Vassile, W 40 10th.
Valkman, Pl 120 E Houston.
Vier, H 143 6th.
Vanderbeck, L 221 Christie.
Vanderbeck, Jno 208 2d.
Vinkmann, L 236 E Houston.
Vandlin, Geo 70 2d.

Wilsey, R W 63 Stanton.
Wunderdin, John 140 6th.
Wolf, Jno 208 East 11th.
Walscher, G 124 East Houston.
Weiden, Jacob 181 6th.
Weidman, Z 128 E 10th.
Wolmann, Conrad 24 Av B.
Wilson, E B 2 1st-av.
Wiser, Jno 208 6th.
Washbum, Philip 181 2d.
Wild, Mosier 186 6th.
Wilson, Jno 208 6th.
Wild, Jacob 185 2d.
Weber, Leonard 122 Av A.
Wafferman, J 228 6th.
Walsing, Henry 180 1st-av.
Willing, James 208 6th.
Wolf, Jno 208 Av B.
Wonderlich, H 48 Stanton.
Ward, Chas 98 2d-av.
Wilson, Jas 208 6th.
Weiger, F 117 6th.
Wolf, P 126 Av A.
Wittrigle, A 1 6th.
Welscoleitz, H 18 Rivington.
Wuhlar, A 121 2d.
Webber, S 126 6th.
Wellmuthe, C 125 Stanton.
Weede, Ed 208 1st-av.
Wessing, E 70 Avenue B.
Wilson, Jas 208 6th.
Wills, Samuel 97 1st-av.
Wilcock, H 117 Bowery.
Walter, P 26 6th.
Wild, J 208 2d-av.
Wissel, F 110 6th.
Wilson, Jas Rivington.
Wiegand, D 204 E 10th.
Wide, D 67 Av A.
Weidmeier, H 26 2d.
Willebrand, G 2 Rivington.
Wolfsohn, J 63 Av A.
Walter, Thos 71 Av A.
Wells, L 24 6th.
Willoughby, W 208 2d-av.
Welken, John 107 Essex.
Wer, Paul 249 6th.
Wolf, E 208 2d-av.
Walker, John 10 Rivington.
Wilson, John 114 6th.
Walt, Henry 140 2d.
Weber, John 208 Forsyth.
Wolfe, Jno 208 1st-av.
Well, Joseph 179 Allen.
White, Jno 221 E 10th.
Wichmann, E 8 (Police) 29 1st.
Whitlung, Edw 86 E 12th.
Wallis, W 116 Suffolk.

Yeincke, Carl 142 Allen.
Young, J H 126 Suffolk.
Yeaton, Chas O 64 1st-av.

Zerah, A 208 4th.
Zangas, Jno 208 2d-av.

THE EXEMPTION ORDINANCE.

Veto Message from Mayor Opdyke.

The Mayor, at the meeting of the Common Council yesterday, sent in the following veto message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: It is with sincere regret that I find myself constrained by a sense of duty to return without my approval the measure originating in your Board, entitled "An Ordinance making additional provision for the families of persons who may volunteer or be drafted into the military service of the United States, and for the enlisting men, in accordance with chapter 514 of the laws of 1863, and for other purposes." I had hoped that informal conferences between members of the Common Council and myself might lead to a mutual understanding of views and a corresponding modification of the ordinance, and thus avoid delay. But since these efforts have failed it only remains for me to return the ordinance with a frank statement of my objections to it in its present form.

There are, as it seems to me, two purposes having relation to the draft, and two only, for which money may be legitimately appropriated by municipal authority—the securing of substitutes for those whose personal services are necessary to the city, and the other, the providing for the destitute families of those who go to the front in the defence of the Union. The former is proper upon the same principle upon which a private Corporation or an individual may assist to procure a substitute for an officer or agent whose services at home are necessary to his principal. In the category of personal services I reckon all instances in which members of the Fire Department, of the Police, and of the organized militia of the City. Without the continued presence of the firemen the City would not be safe for a single day; and nearly the same reasons apply to the other classes of service. Experience in the last month proved, if any could have doubted it before, I have already, as you know, suggested that provision should be made in respect to the firemen, and have proposed, in order to avoid delay while discussing other provisions, that a separate ordinance should be passed, which can be put into effect at once, for procuring substitutes for them. And I now propose to you that instead of waiting the ten days during which your reconsideration of the present ordinance must, of necessity, be suspended, we should all concur in the passage of an ordinance providing for the payment of substitutes for all our Policemen, active Firemen and active Militia, upon who may be drafted. The exempt Firemen ought not to be included, nor the exempt Militiamen, and for the same reason, that, however deserving the individual may be, and however much his pay services ought to be rewarded, it is not the destitution of his dependents upon which can alone justify the use of the public money by the public servants.

If the whole million of the state had been organized as it ought to have been, the reason for procuring substitutes for them would not have been applicable; but since the Legislature has not so organized it, and has persistently, flagrantly and persistently disregarded, inasmuch that only a fraction of the population has been organized into an armed force, this force is necessary at home, where it will always form a reserve from which detachments can at any time be sent to the defence of other parts of the country.

With respect to the families of our soldiers, there can be I should think but one opinion. No man who is fighting our battles should be permitted to feel any doubt about the welfare of his family at home, or fancy it is in our power to assure him. We owe it to him and we owe it to ourselves that where he seeks it, means we should take them up, to insure the comfort of his home and the education of his children.

In the accomplishment of all these purposes I invite your co-operation, as I shall have which. In my public capacity, in my private capacity, will do every thing which lies in my power and which my judgment approves as honorable and lawful for the safety and honor of this City, and for the mitigation of any hardship which may happen in this instance, as it often happens in exceptions, to cases from the operation of general laws.

Let us now look at the terms of the ordinance measured on to me, to see how far it fulfills what it professes, and how nearly it conforms to the lawful and beneficent purposes which I have explained. The first section appropriates three millions of dollars, to be borrowed by the Comptroller and disbursed by him, sometimes without the concurrence of any supervisory or auditing officer, but generally upon the order of "a Committee of the said Corporation, consisting of the Mayor, the Comptroller and the members of the Board of Aldermen and of the Board of Councilmen." Stopping for a moment to consider the composition of this Committee, I cannot but observe that it would afford great opportunities for abuse. Too numerous for individual responsibility, too unwieldy for the investigation of particular cases, it would be obliged to investigate by sub-committees and decide by accidental and fluctuating majorities. The applications for relief would be many; they might amount to thousands, and they must all be decided within the next ten or twenty days. How it would be possible for this Committee to do justice alike to the applicants and to this City, I am at a loss to perceive. It is to said that all the members of the Common Council should be members of the Committee, because they may have occasion to qualify the local laws, but if the ordinance is established a new one, it will readily occur to you that this would make the ordinance still more objectionable, because it would in effect introduce the Comptroller into the Legislative Department of the Corporation, would deprive the Mayor of his proper authority, and would be a palpable evasion of that rule of the law that an ordinance appropriating the public money must specify the objects of the appropriation, while this would be in effect an appropriation of three millions of dollars for such objects as should afterwards be determined.

The second section of this proposed Ordinance makes it the "duty of the Comptroller to pay, upon the order of said Committee, to every citizen, and to every person who shall have declared his intention to become a citizen, in the manner provided by law, who shall be ordered into the military service of the United States in pursuance of an enrollment of the act of Congress, known as the Conscription act, and whose liability to serve shall have become fixed by the action of the Board of Enrollment of the District in which he is domiciled, or in case the said Committee shall certify that the persons so drafted, by its highest circumstances, or is a member of the Fire Department, the sum of five hundred dollars, in lieu of the relief of the families of the said persons so drafted." If under this section, as it stands, a person must be arrived from a foreign land "in intention of becoming a citizen" on the first day of March, and the next day exchange his residence to become a citizen, may be entitled to the three hundred dollars, whether he has any family in this country or any family at all. He may be in the most robust health and without a relation on this side of the Atlantic; he has come, perhaps, from absolute poverty and social degradation in his own country, to such freedom, comfort, property and social position as so many foreigners have sought and found here before him, under favor of our bountifully and the enlightened of our adopted Flag. He is seeking employment; he is drafted, by the chances of an impartial lot, into the service of his adopted country, and offered bounty, food, clothing and pay, through all what he had ever aspired to in his own country, and yet the Common Council of New-York, by this ordinance, tell him he need not go, and they place three hundred dollars in his open hand that he may hire another person, perhaps to take his place.

Or let us, for another illustration, take this case: A young man arrives in this City on the same first of March fresh from his New-England home, with nothing but the education which his father gave him, and with the hope that, though poor now, he may in due time become rich. He enters a counting-house, and in August is drafted. Your ordinance gives him three hundred dollars from the public Treasury, that he may stay at home, and send another in his place.

Moreover, as the case stands, it is and will, not only, may any man, native or foreign born, who

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

List of Casualties in 1st Regt. Cavalry, Battle on Wednesday July 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and Rocky Mount Aug. 12, 13, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Company A—P. Clark, wounded; Corp. Addison G. Henry, missing.
Company B—[John F. Baker, missing.]
Company D—Peter E. Horst, wounded in arm; F. Winchell and Timothy Corbery, missing.
Company E—Blackman, wounded; Wm. McCorkick and John L. Smith, missing.
Company G—Hester Mascott, wounded in thigh; Henry Hager and F. E. Dunham, missing.
Company I—David Kinney, missing.
Company L—James S. Shaw, dangerously wounded in right shoulder.

SIXTH NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Company A—Thomas J. Paul, missing; [Emmett Haggerty, Jefferson Moore and James Mitchell, taken prisoners.]
Company B—[John Lasloch,] Thomas Yearney, Joseph Sheridan, Herman Woll, David Kaschmeyer, missing.

TWELFTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Company A—David Carryl, killed; Corp. Geo. Palmer, John Green, William Lipkin, wounded; Capt. Cyrus Church, 1st Lieut. Henry A. Hubbard, 2d Lieut. Henry E. Mosher, Corps. William Thompson, H. Quinn and Wm. Crosby, Wm. Davis, J. Bennett, Collins Martin, J. M. Mitchell, Nyman Taylor, Russell Taylor, Riley, Lester Taylor, Wm. Thompson 2d, Sergts. John P. Miller, Henry Wilson and James Jones, missing.
Company F—Hiram C. Reed, killed; 1st Sergt. Stephen Lashley, Corps. Abial W. Laws and Joseph Burnett, John Tracy, wounded; Quartermaster Sergt. Henry G. Brooks, David Wilson, missing.
Company F—Sergt. James McKenna, Louis Berkstein, Charles Demoselle, James Devlin, Riley Lincoln, wounded; Francis Murray, Robert Kelly, Adolphus Kuhlmann, George Portland, Chas. Smith, Thomas Rogers, Gardner Chas. Rote, missing.
Seven recruits were taken prisoners on Wagonville. All others are safe at Rocky Mount.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIGGS CAVALRY.

Company L—C. Gaylord, wounded; Corp. R. Bidbock, missing.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

Attention is directed to the card of Messrs. Howes & Macy, private Bankers, (late of the Park Bank,) who are prepared, both by experience and with ample capital, to receive and conduct accounts, both City and country, in the line of banking and collection, and to allow interest upon deposit balances, something after the London plan of Private and Joint Stock Banking. Their office is in the old Treasury Building, No. 30 Wall-street.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,020,952, including for Customs, $240,000; Payments, $3,522,776; Balance, $26,053,299.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) were to the value of $2,011,205, against $2,934,197 same week last year, and $2,275,158 the corresponding week of 1861.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,071,000	$946,000	$2,805,000	$114,000
North America	2,416,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	177,[illegible]
Farmers & Mech.	5,570,000	440,000	4,105,000	96,000
Commercial	2,272,000	140,000	2,120,000	129,000
Mechanics'	1,974,000	110,000	1,870,000	145,000
N. Liberties	2,150,000	237,000	1,941,000	90,000
Southwark	1,116,000	170,000	1,207,000	34,000
Kensington	1,186,000	110,000	1,207,000	102,000
Penn Township	835,000	112,000	620,000	61,000
Western	2,000,000	216,000	1,901,000	40,000
Man. & Mech.	1,170,000	144,000	1,110,000	201,000
Commerce	1,700,000	175,000	1,040,000	90,000
Girard	2,687,317	287,000	2,120,000	77,000
Consolidation	911,000	101,000	870,000	104,000
Tradesmen's	942,000	69,000	700,000	64,000
City	1,127,000	106,000	722,000	213,000
Com. & Manufac.	630,000	60,000	400,000	345,000
Corn Exchange	1,302,000	81,000	885,000	54,000
Union	800,000	80,000	570,000	325,000
First National	160,000		130,000	
Total, Aug. 25	36,576,717	4,112,000	30,676,847	3,320,354
Total, Aug. 18	36,111,947	4,112,042	29,926,121	3,320,306
Total, Aug. 10	34,648,983	4,112,013	30,513,961	3,320,120

An advertisement appears in another column inviting proposals for capital to complete twenty miles, already graded, bridged and ready for the superstructure, at the eastern terminus of the Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad. A land grant of 3,840 acres per mile is secured to the Company by act of Congress, a large and valuable portion of which will come at once into market on the completion of the above twenty miles. These lands are free from taxation until resold. The Commissioners who are charged with making the negotiation can be seen at the office of P. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 445 bbls. Flour, 570 bbls. and 635 bags Corn Meal, 40,073 bushels Wheat, 20,717 bushels Corn, 7,900 bushels Rye, 45,000 bushels Oats, 873 pkgs. Provisions, and 165 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were quite limited, including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9@$100 ⅌ bbl.

BEESWAX—Yellow has been quiet and depressed, at 43½c.@44½c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate demand, including Adamantine at 19c.@22c.; Sperm at 37c. for plain, and 45c. for patent, ⅌ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in limited request at old rates.

COFFEE—A good inquiry prevails for Rio, the reported sales of which comprise 4,500 bags at 25½c. @26½c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds have been quiet, but held firmly, including Java, at 35c.@36c.; Laguayra, at 29c.@30c.; Maracaibo, at 28c.@31c.; Rio, at 25c.@28c.; and St. Domingo, at 24c.@25c. ⅌ lb. Stock of all kinds this morning, 116,490 packages, including 460 bags and 13,607 mats Java, 66,316 bags Rio and Santos, 3,700 bags Maracaibo, 9,351 bags Ceylon, 700 bags Laguayra, 1,375 bags St. Domingo, and 2,300 bags of other descriptions.

COTTON—Is quite dull, at 65½c.@66½c. for Middlings, ⅌ lb.

COPPER—Continues in very moderate request, including Refined Ingot at 30c.@32½c.; New Sheathing at 42c.; Yellow Metal at 26½c.@27c. ⅌ lb.

DYEWOODS—Have been inactive at irregular prices.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese have been quiet at 46c.@50c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, and prices have again been reduced slightly. Sales, since our last, 16,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 50@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 75@$5 20, chiefly at $4 75@$5; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 40 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 65	@$4 50
Extra State	4 55	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 35	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship g brnd.	5 00	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	3 55	@ 5 50

Southern Flour is depressed to-day. Sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., at $5 05@$5 20 for poor to good superfine; $5 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 30@$9 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $4 70@$7 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 30@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good request at $3 30@$4 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive at old quotations.

FRUIT—Limited transactions have been reported in the leading trade, including Layer Raisins at $4 30 @$4 35, and Bunch do. at $4@$4 05 ⅌ box; Currants, 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite heavy, and prices have again declined to-day. Sales, principally out of store and afloat, 20,000 bushels Western Red, at $1 30@$1 31; 2,000 bushels Amber Western, at $1 32@$1 33; and 2,000 bushels Amber Iowa, at $1 34 ⅌ bush. Corn is in fair request at much lower prices. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels, at 72½c.@74c. for sound Mixed Western; 70c.@72c. for unsound do.; 73c.@75½c. for Yellow Western, and White do. ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand, at 65c. @66c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are quiet and depressed, including Canada, at 40c.@42c.; Western, at 47½c.@55½c.; State, at 50c.@60c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. Edward Bill notices, thus: "The business of the fortnight in flour has been quite limited, the leading feature of the market being that of dullness and depression. The supply of fresh-ground arriving is light, and the preference being given that description by shippers, there is a fair demand at our quotations, and holders are firm, whilst the Western brands, from store, are difficult of sale, and are being disposed of at very irregular prices. There are a few samples offering of New St. Louis Extras, the quality of which is such as to command the highest rates. The stock and supplies of strictly prime Wheat is quite moderate, and, although the English orders are generally at low limits, still there is a fair inquiry for the article. The constant fluctuations in Exchange, and the favorable appearance of the coming crop in England and throughout the Continent, serves to depress the value of this staple, and quotations are somewhat reduced on all descriptions, particularly on the inferior qualities. Indian Corn is wanted for home use, and has advanced a few cents. Rye is unchanged in value. Oats are dull and lower. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight look up, to Great Britain and Ireland, 94,416 bbls. Flour; 744,636 bush. Wheat; 168,420 bush. Corn. To Continental ports, 5,220 bbls. Flour; 47,125 bush. Wheat; 13,636 bush. Rye. To Gibraltar, 720 bbls. Flour. To Mexico, 550 bbls. Flour. To Brazil, 4,695 bbls. Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1862.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Aug. 21, '62	1,154,343	10,000,274	6,000,477
New-Orleans	" 23, "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	Aug. 23, '62	211,667	1,128,516	291,000
Baltimore	" 23, "	41,000	200,000	176,000
Boston	Aug. 9, '62	65,122	90,000	18,000
Cal. Other Pts. Aug. 7, '62		300,000	1,355,267	12,000
Total		1,772,707	22,552,156	16,118,347
To the same time period, 1861		2,000,000	16,500,000	15,000,000
To about same period, 1861		2,512,000	20,000,000	11,000,000
To about same period, 1860		600,000	4,000,000	2,100,000

To the Continent:

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Bread, lbs.
New-York	Aug. 21, '62	100,000	2,185,203	67,017	400,000
Other Ports	Latest dates	11,611	—	1,016	—

GRAS—North River Sale continues in fair request at 65c.@81 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been salable and steady at 14c.@22c. for last year's crop, ⅌ ℔. Messrs. Brown, No. 52 Water-street, received, to-day, the first invoice of the new crop of Eastern Hops, this year's growth. They are from the plantation of I. E. Parsons, Esq., West Hartland, Massachusetts. The quality is very fine. Mr. Wm. J. Schmidt, No. 76 Pearl-street, has also received the first bale of Western Hops, of this year's growth. The Hops, were grown by Law Vanzant, Esq., of Shares Hill, Schoharie County, New-York, and have been sold for the California market, at 30c. ⅌ ℔. Mr. Schmidt has just returned from a tour through the principal Hop growing districts of this State, and reports that he found that, although a good many yards had been affected by dies and black mold, particularly in the southerly part of Schoharie County, the crop nevertheless will be at least fully two-thirds of an average crop, and as it is considered to be a "top crop," the quality is expected to be fine, except those of the yards affected by mold.

IRON—Has been in moderate request including Scotch Pig, at $24@$25, and No. 1 American at $35@ $36 ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Pig has been lightly dealt in at $7 25@ $7 40 ⅌ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, 450 bbls. New-Orleans at 46c. @48c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very slack demand, including Spirits Turpentine (nominally) at $2 75@$2 80 ⅌ gallon; Tar at $3 75@$3 25 ⅌ bbl., and Rosin at $2@$4 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—The demand has been limited for all other kinds than Petroleum, which is active and advancing. We quote: Crude Whale at 35c.@ 36c.; do. Sperm at $1 40@$1 45; Bleached Winter Whale at 55c.@61; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@ $1 80; Linseed at $1 07½@$1 05; No. 1 Lard at 60c.@ 65c.; City Red, 60c.@62½c.; Olive at $1 75; Crude Petroleum at 30c.; Refined do. at 65c.@70c. ⅌ gallon.

NEW-ENGLAND MARKETS—Week ending Aug. 24.—The market continues quiet. The only transactions in this market is a sale of 150 bbls. "heavy" Sperm at $1 42 ⅌ gallon. In Whalebone a sale of 1,000 lbs. Arctic has been made for manufacturing purposes, at $1 05 ⅌ ℔. In Boston 500 bbls. per Arctic from Honolulu, sold to a manufacturer at 60c. ⅌ gallon. We understand that further sales of whale has been made at 65c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 26, 1862	45,347	42,971	316,150
Same time last year	37,915	67,068	631,150

—(*Shipmen's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE—Continues inactive, at from $30@$32 for Thin Oblong, City and Western Round.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 15,000 pieces 60x64, at 3c. cash, and *in the Journal, 15,000 pieces 60x64, light weight, 14c.; 2,000 pieces 56x60, 13½c.; 2,000 pieces 52x64, 13½c.; 6,000 pieces 64x64, 14½c.; 12,000 pieces 64x64, 14½c.; 10,000 pieces 64x64*, private terms, ⅌ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,600 bbls. at $11 75@ $11 87½ for Old Mess; $12 75, for New Mess; $10 50 @$10 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues quiet at 6½c.@6c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is heavy to-day; sales 650 bbls. and tcs. at 6½c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues unchanged; sales, 150 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 25@$12 50 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Butter continues quiet yet steady, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@22c. for common to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is inactive, at 8c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Best Sale has been in moderate request, chiefly at $6 75@$7 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales, 550 bags, part rough, at 65 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues quiet at previous prices. Turk's Island 42c.@43½c. ⅌ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been in slack demand, including Clover at 7½c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.; Rough Flax at $2 15@ $2 40; and reaped Timothy at $1 75@$2 25 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Castile has been in limited demand at 15½c.@15½c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

SPELTER—Has been quiet but held firmly at 7¼c. @7½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales 1,070 hhds. and 660 boxes, mainly Cuba, at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔. Market buoyant.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 70,000 lbs., at 9¾@10⅛c. Messrs. Kenny & Sons notice the week's business thus: "Since our last report there has been but little variation in prices of this staple, and the transactions of the week have likewise been comparatively small. On last Wednesday the market had all the appearance of a gradual advance in prices, and some lots were withdrawn from the market for the time being. But on Thursday and Friday the demand had somewhat fallen off, and consequently the market assumed a more settled aspect, and numerous transactions took place at 10¼c.@10⅜c., the former figure was given for several Western lots in tcs and four bbls., the latter for strictly prime City, and other prime brands in hhds. Since Saturday the demand had been but fair, and to-day there were scarcely any lots offered at all. The stock of Prime is at present very limited, compared with the past few years, and the arrivals by railroad and boat from various parts are small. In closing we would quote the market inactive, but prices remaining firm at 10¼c., and for something very choice even 10⅜c. might possibly be obtained. The business done in Soap Stocks has been moderate. Tallow Oil has sold in small parcels at 9½c.@9¾c., and some large lots are held at 9¾c. We hear of a large lot of Butchers' Association held on private terms. Price this day, 1856, 10c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9½c.; 1862, 10½c. ⅌ ℔."

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in at about former rates.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last have been less extensive, owing to the depression in Exchange. Sales 225 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@17½c.; 147 cases Seed Leaf at 10c.@30c., and 30 bales Cuba on private terms, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 450 bbls., in lots, at 46½c. @46c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 750 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 52,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 5¾d.@7d. ⅌ bushel; and by steamer, 60 tons Tallow at 32s. ⅌ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl., and 14,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms, ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam, 20 tons Heavy Goods on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Norman	Aug. 20	New-York	Boston.
Hibernia	Aug. 20	Quebec	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 2	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernian	Sept. 2	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 16	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Sept. 23	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Aug. 12	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Aug. 13	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of London	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Caprera	Aug. 21	Liverpool	Montreal.
Saxonia	Aug. 21	Southampton	Halifax.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	Aug. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Angola	Aug. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotia	Aug. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Aug. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana and the West Indies.

Creole	Aug. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Aug. 30	New-York	Havana.
Columbia	Aug. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Aug. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Sept. 2	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Sept. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Tybal Cain	Sept. 12	New-York	St. Dom'go via Nass.
Corsica	Sept. 13	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Corsica	Oct. 13	New-York	Havana via Nassau

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *China*, will close on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Hibernian*, *via* Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Creole*, will close on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Roanoke*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 2:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Railroad Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Railroad ..... 8 A. M., 12 and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Ter. and Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 12:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON,
Will commence its first term on MONDAY, 29th October next, under the rectorship of Rev. WM. G. LEVERETT, M. A., now of Newport, R. I.
The fact that this institution is founded by the Trustees for the sole purpose of education of their own daughters, and not by speculator gains, offers more than ordinary guarantees that the patronage of the establishment will be bestowed solely to the advantage of its pupils.
The buildings of the Institute are on spacious and elevated grounds, and are fitted with all modern improvements which can add to the health and comfort of the occupants. The schoolroom, dormitories, &c., are large and well ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. The location is picturesque, salubrious, and retired; distance from New-York City 14 miles, or half an hour's ride from 30th-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad.
REFERENCE BY PERMISSION TO
Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bp. New-York.
Rt. Rev. I. M. Clark, D.D., Bp. Rhode Island.
Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D.D., Bishop Maine.
Rt. Rev. J. Williams, Coadjutor, Bp. Conn.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New-York.
Rev. A. C. Cazter, D.D., Yonkers, N. Y.
Rev. D. E. Drewer, Yonkers, N. Y.
Further references, circulars, &c., by application to R. J. Spaulding, Secretary, No. 43 Park-place, New-York; S. D. Babcock, President, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 436, 437 and 438 (between 41st and 42d sts.) 4th-av., New-York.
Will enter its ninety-eighth academic term Wednesday, Sept. 9. The Post Graduate Course will commence the 14th of October, and continue through three quarters of ten weeks each.
For further information apply at the Institute or address HENRY M. FIERCE, President.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 352 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1, and those intending to address will receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STORRS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 46 West 11th-st., will reopen September 22.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.,
Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 23 Nassau-st., and No. 624 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
A select Boarding and Day-School. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 202 4th-av., reopens Sept. 8. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.
There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Assistants:
Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A.M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A.M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M.D., Physician-in-Chief to Bellevue Hospital.
Series Lectures—Rev. JAMES D. FLAGG, D.D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A.M., LL.B.
Catalogues, containing full particulars, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,167 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnham's, No. 49 6th-av.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Location healthy and retired. Grounds extensive and well shaded. Great attention given to the solid as well as ornamental branches. Terms, $300 per annum. Extras moderate. Circulars obtained of Mr. Jas. E. Bates, Jr., Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., MISS HELEN E. C. STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The school formerly known as "Miss Adrain's Seminary for Young Ladies," opens on the 16th of September. Circulars, with full information, as to terms, &c., may be had upon application at the seminary, personally or by letter.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 176th-st. and Kings Bridge road. French is the language of the school. Spanish, German, Russian, Italian, commercial, mathematical, and scientific; preparatory course to college and West Point. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 25 Cedar-st. and No. 613 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 West 38th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16, N. Y. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

DR. F. BERTHET AND B. G. FANNING'S School, No. 533 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Potter's Institute, will open TUESDAY, Sept. 23. Gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Chickering, No. 652, and at the Institution.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 30th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11. For full information apply for circular.
The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

A CLERGYMAN OF THE PROTESTANT Episcopal Church—a Master of Arts—who proposes to spend the ensuing winter in Paris, desires to take two or three pupils with him. Parents or guardians wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity, are requested to address GLERICUS, Box No. 134 Times office.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-School for boys. White Plains, N. Y., 22 miles from the City by Railroad. Military, classical and commercial. Next session begins 8th of September.
OLIVER E. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS IN THE FAMILY of a teacher, where special care and instruction will be given, and not over six pupils received; best references given. Address Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirtieth term will commence on Sept. 2 next. For boarders $300 per year. Catalogues sent on request. Rev. O. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

MRS. JNO. W. BLIGH'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 28 West 16th-st., will reopen Oct 1. For particulars address MRS. BLIGH, Newport, R. I.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 45 White Plains, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS BEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 52 West 40th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 151 West 35th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8.

WANTED—AN IRON SAFE, IN EXCHANGE for board and tuition in a first-class female boarding-school, or for cash. Address, stating terms, the name of the school, Box No. 4,000 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAMLEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. G. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
LOCATED AT THE HIGHLANDS, 32 MILES FROM NEW-YORK. TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
CATALOGUES AT GARDNER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 539 BROADWAY, or address the Principal, Sing Sing, New-York.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 32d-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 38 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spinster Institute.")
E. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 10.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Monday, Sept. 1. Catalogues, in N. York, Bryan Taylor, Esq., No. 9 Murray-st.; Prof. W. D. Swan, Charles King, Ll. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Moses Taylor, Esq. Address Col. Wm. Verbeck, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase, *in Boston*—Revs. E. O. Waterston, James V. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clark, Rev. Edw'd E. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jos. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Baltimore*—Rev. Wm. Wilson, D. D., Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman. *In Ward. Sec.*—*In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. G. P. Hampton; Maj.-Gen. D. E. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J. Order will also receive supplementary, generally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 77 Park-place.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN—Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.—Mlle. M. E. BROWN, Principal; Mrs. READ, Miss McCLURE. This institution will reopen on Monday, Aug. 31. Tuition in English and French, with board and washing, $250 per annum; children under five years of age, $200 per annum; drawing, music, German, Italian, and Latin taught by one of the pupils. Circulars, with references, may be had at Roe Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Crowell's, Broadway, near 14th-st.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREENWICH SEMINARY.—THE COURSE of study embraces the English branches, commencing with the rudiments and advancing by regular gradations, as the pupils are duly qualified. Especial care is also given to the study of languages. The domestic arrangements are those required by the wants of well bred society. Circulars may be obtained by applying to the Principal, Miss H. S. CREASER, Greenwich, Conn.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Rector of Pembroke School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man, purposes to open a small private School, on Sept. 14, at 33½ West 33d-st., northeast corner of Broadway. Mr. MORRIS may be addressed, till Sept. 6, at Sing Sing, N. Y., after that time at the School as above, and Circulars with terms, references, &c., will be sent on application.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This Institution is now in full operation, and offers unusual advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Ann

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIGHT AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST.

WINTER GARDEN—NATALIE; OR, THE DEATH BARON OF THE LOIRE.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S SPIRITUOPHONE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have intelligence from Charleston to Sunday last, through rebel dispatches published in the Richmond papers. It is of a highly important character. Fort Sumter is, no doubt, by this time in our possession—it having, according to the rebel accounts, been reduced to a ruin. On Saturday six hundred and four shots are said to have been fired at it, of which four hundred and nineteen struck inside and outside. On Sunday the land batteries opened from South to North, and the Monitors from East to West, going close to the fort, and the consequences were most ruinous to the enemy. Gen. GILLMORE had previously demanded the surrender of the fort, and of the works on Morris Island, accompanied by a threat to shell Charleston; and on Sunday at 11 o'clock he gave notice that on Monday at 11 he would open on the city, and that in the meantime non-combatants could leave. Our own reports, by arrivals at this port, are only to midnight of Friday. They, of course, more than confirm the rebel reports of the damage done to Fort Sumter up to that time.

Since the above was written, still further rebel news has reached us, as late as to the 24th. The Richmond *Examiner*, of yesterday, contains a dispatch from Charleston, announcing that the bombardment of the city had commenced, fifteen 8-inch Parrott shells having been thrown into it. The non-combatants were flying from the doomed city in a continuous stream.

The pursuit of QUANTRELL'S guerrillas appears to have been conducted with considerable success. They disbanded at the head of Grand River, and went in various directions, and the pursuing forces divided accordingly. Two squadrons of Missouri artillery had an engagement with a hundred guerrillas near Harrisonville, and killed five of them, beside recapturing a considerable amount of the Lawrence booty. Up to last accounts, thirty-one of the miscreants are known to have been killed.

The Nashville *Union* states, on the authority of refugees, that the rebel conscript officers in East Tennessee are actually going through that afflicted country stripping white women while at work in the fields, under pretence of ascertaining whether or not they were men disguised in female garments to escape conscription.

A rebel privateer, formerly the *John Rose*, of New-York, now called the *Armbridge*, and commanded by M. F. G. KEY, of Baltimore, has arrived at Foo Chow, China, to prey upon our commerce. She is a schooner, large and fast.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have news this morning that on the 21st inst., during a violent gale, the United States brig *Bainbridge* foundered at sea while on the voyage from this port to Port Royal—all on board being lost excepting a colored man, named SMITH, who was picked up at sea in a small boat, on the 22d.

The *City of Madison*, an ammunition steamer, was blown up at Vicksburgh recently, through the carelessness of a negro, who dropped a percussion shell on board, which exploded and communicated fire to the cargo. Out of one hundred and sixty men on board, only four are known to have escaped.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. An important communication was received from the City Inspector. Mr. BOOLE states that he has been unsparing in his efforts to clean the streets and keep them clean, and has expended $94,000 in about two months; that this sum and the amounts paid out of the appropriation for the year to HACKLEY, and also withheld for claims on the old contract and defections, lessens the street-cleaning fund to the sum of about $40,000, which, at the present rate of expenditure, would not last much more than a month. To go on with the work, he proposes that revenue bonds be issued monthly to meet his pay-rolls, in anticipation of next year's appropriation. Mr. BOOLE also takes occasion to recommend a change in the City fiscal year, from January to May, so that it will begin and collections of taxes commence very soon after the passage of the appropriate bill at Albany, which of late years has taken place during April. This plan has been recommended by the Finance Department, but failed of adoption in the last Legislature. During the session the Board took a recess of half an hour, when they met informally with the Councilmen in regard to the draft exemption ordinance. They desired after recess to pass a resolution, pledging themselves to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto; but failing to gather twelve members to make the necessary two-third vote, adjourned over to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, after passing a resolution, requesting the Street Commissioner to protect the trees and railings of the Parks, most of which are now occupied by National troops.

The Board of Councilmen had a full meeting at 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the Mayor's veto on the $3,000,000 draft exemption ordinance. The veto did not come in till the Board had been in session fifteen or twenty minutes. Its non-appearance during this time excited the lively curiosity of a large lobby of men, most of whom evidently had a direct personal interest in the benefits contemplated in the ordinance. The interim of expectancy was improved by Mr. HAYES to present an ordinance to exempt all militia-men who have served in the national army since March, 1861, and all firemen, both active and exempt. It met with earnest opposition from Messrs. JONES, BRICK and others, who argued that the three million ordinance protected the firemen—a clause to that effect having been inserted to please the Mayor, and under the belief that he would approve the whole measure. Mr. HAYES withdrew his paper for the presentation of the veto, which was read and laid over, after a few remarks by Messrs. JONES, BRANDON and others, all to the effect that they are satisfied with the ordinance as it is; that it was passed to benefit poor men, and was so framed that no drafted man need go to the war who does not desire to. The Board then adopted a resolution by Mr. GROSS, by a vote of 23 to 1, pledging themselves to override the veto at the expiration of ten days. A recess of half an hour followed, and the chamber was cleared of outsiders for a conference with the Aldermen. After the recess Mr. HAYES again presented his ordinance, and it was laid on the table by a vote of 13 to 11. The Board adopted a resolution requesting the Street Commissioner to clear the Parks of all troops except State militia, and adjourned to the second Monday in September.

During the recess of the Common Council yesterday afternoon, the members of both Boards held an informal meeting in the Chamber of the Councilmen, Alderman FROMENT being call to preside. The raising of money in anticipation of the final passage of the draft exemption ordinance, to be used under its provisions, and the rules to be observed in disbursing the fund, were the subjects considered. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Comptroller about raising means, and a Committee was appointed to draft rules—both Committees to report back at an informal meeting to be held at 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday. It is presumed that a formal organization as a Board of Relief will then be formed, under the present relief act, in conformity with which the draft ordinance was framed. In that case, the Mayor must be called in to act with them. On the money question, the Sinking Fund Commissioners are to hold a meeting at 11 o'clock this morning. They have about $500,000 at their command, and it is understood that they will advance on the draft exemption bonds, and if the public will not take the bonds freely, that the City bonds in the hands of the Commissioners will be disposed of to raise the necessary amount.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Comptroller sent in additional riot damage claims, numbered from 1,565 to 1,627, which were referred to the Special Committee on these claims, the Chairman of which, Mr. PURDY, states that they are holding daily sessions of from four to five hours each, and will soon be able to report some of the claims for payment. He also remarked that the Committee were already satisfied that some of the claims were fictitious. The Mayor vetoed a resolution to pay advertising bills of the *Transcript*, holding that no papers can be paid for either City or County advertising unless selected by the Comptroller and himself, according to the second section of the City Tax Law for 1863. The Comptroller transmitted the copy of a letter from the State Comptroller, asking for the payment of the County's quota of State taxes for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, and amounting to $2,196,497 22. The Comptroller states that he has paid $250,000 on this account, and reminds the Board of the need of prompt action in levying the taxes, so as to enable him to pay the balance in due time from collections. The tax books, he says, have yet to go into the hands of the Clerk of Arrears, for the insertion of the items of unpaid water rents of 1862, before the levy can be made, and which will take several days, making it probable that the collection of taxes will not be commenced on the 1st of September, as required by law. The Comptroller sent in copies of correspondence with the State authorities in relation to the payment of the militia fines and fees required to be collected by the Militia law of 1862. It appears that the law has been amended, so that the County is responsible to the State only for the exact collections, and relieves it of the burden of paying deficiencies; but the collections are credited on the State tax, thereby making it desirable to the County to collect as much as possible. The Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. next Tuesday.

A large quantity of Government property, consisting of blankets, guns, clothing and other articles, which had been sold by the soldiers of the Spinola and other brigades stationed at East New-York, for liquor, has just been found in a tavern at that place, and been brought to this City. Large quantities of stolen goods belonging to the Government are secreted in the same locality, it is supposed, and a further search is to be instituted.

The Stock Market was again much excited on the Railway shares yesterday, and prices were generally higher than on Monday, early in the day, but irregular at the close. Gold fell to 122 @122¼, and Exchange 155 ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs were rather more active yesterday; Corn was dearer; all other descriptions cheaper. The inquiry for Provisions was mainly for Pork, which was firmer. Cuba Sugar, New-Orleans Molasses, and Rio Coffee were in more demand. Tobacco was less freely purchased. Hay, Leather and Petroleum were salable and buoyant. Whisky was in moderate request. Cotton was very dull. Other articles exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Live Stock Markets show important changes this week. The supply of sheep is very large, cattle and hogs light. The weather has been very hot, making it impossible for butchers to keep meat without using ice freely, and this is an expensive article. They are now buying sparingly—just sufficient for present wants.... Beeves number 4,657, which is nearly 2,000 less than last week. Of these 3,470 were sold at Forty-fourth-street, and 814 at Bergen. Trade was brisk and prices ¼c.@½c. better than last week. The good cattle brought 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. net weight, and common droves 8c.@9½c..... The average was about 9½c. and everything was sold off clean.... Sheep and lambs are very abundant—15,000 for the week—and are ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. lower. Good fat sheep can scarcely be sold for 4½c. to-day. Lambs are worth $3@$4 25 each.... Live hogs are ½c. higher and are selling quickly, corn-fed at 4½c.@4¾c. Receipts, 8,490, and all sold.

The Battle in Charleston Harbor—Gen. Gillmore's Splendid Operations.

Fort Sumter has fallen! Its historic walls are a mass of ruins! The rattlesnake flag of the rebels, which was hoisted over it on the 14th of April, 1861, has been shot into fragments, and humbled to the ground on the 22d of August, 1863.

Our siege artillery have opened fire on the City of Charleston itself, and if it does not speedily suffer the fate of its chief defensive stronghold, it will be because discretion prevails in the counsels of the rebels.

Such is the news of the morning, and it is news which will thrill the heart of this loyal nation as it has not been thrilled by any event of the war. In Charleston harbor and around Fort Sumter centres so much of tremulous interest—so much sorrow, fear, doubt, hope and joy—alternately to one or other of the great combatants, that when at last the tragedy closes and the curtain falls—when its overthrow is consummated and its rebellious history closed up, the nation feels a sense of relief,—which again quickly changes into exhilaration and enthusiasm as the pealing notes of the National anthem rise and swell upon the air.

The siege operations against Fort Sumter were opened, carried on and completed with a scientific skill and perfectness which must extort the admiration of the military profession, and which amply justify the hopes and the praise of Gen. GILLMORE which we expressed when he was first assigned to the duty of undertaking the work which on Saturday last he finished. The bombardment of the Fort was regularly begun on Monday morning, the 16th inst., after some considerable preliminary work in trying our guns upon it. It closed triumphantly on Saturday last, the 22d inst. We have some knowledge of the operations of each of these six days.

At daybreak of *Monday* our first gun was fired, and the gunnery at once gave evidence of a clear eye and a steady hand in its direction. The first shot that struck the Fort passed entirely through an outer wall, and also through the inner wall of masonry; and but few shots missed their mark. As an effect of this, before evening, the southwest face was pock-marked all over to the depth of five or six feet, and the parapet also began to present a very ragged appearance. On *Tuesday* the work was renewed, and, as a consequence of the day's operations, the northwestern face was pock-marked as the southwestern had been the day before, and only a portion of the parapet above remained. "Sumter," says our correspondent, "looked certainly mournful." On *Wednesday* the fire was resumed, and now our gunners had got the range completely. Shots were driven through one side of Sumter and passed out at the opposite side; while the fort itself fired only one shot by way of response during the day. On *Thursday*, the fourth day, and on *Friday*, a tremendous firing was kept up, with still increasing effect. On *Saturday*, Gen. GILLMORE seems to have determined to close his labors. According to the rebel telegram which we publish, he fired 604 shots at Sumter, of which *four hundred and nineteen* struck inside and outside. As a consequence, the east wall was scaled and battered in; the northwest wall, with the arches, were demolished; the parapet was undermined; the guns were all dismounted; our shot swept through the fort—and, say the rebels, the "fort is now a ruin." Such was the great week's work achieved by this accomplished engineer and gallant soldier. The Monitors took but little part in the bombardment, and seem to have rendered no material aid whatever. The triumph was the triumph of Gen. GILLMORE'S land batteries. The rebel replies from the fort were throughout comparatively feeble, as Gen. GILLMORE quickly rendered their guns unserviceable.

On next day (Sunday) he notified the rebels that he would open fire on the City of Charleston on Monday. True to his word and prompt to the time, as soon as 12 o'clock of Sunday night had struck, his guns began to play in that direction. We had previously been informed that he had mounted his great 300-pounder piece for this work in a position from which it was thought he could reach Charleston. The latest news gives us a sight of the citizens flying, and the work progressing. The Monitors will now, doubtless, try to run up to the city, and we hope will render effective service. It may be some days yet before we have decisive results, but decisive results are sure.

The heart of the rebels is quailing, and their souls sinking in despair, while loyal men exult that the head of the serpent is being crushed in the very nest in which its eggs were hatched, and in which it first reared its defiant crest.

Rosecrans Before Chattanooga.

Those who take an intelligent view of the military situation will not, amid the brilliancy of our operations on the coast of South Carolina, lose sight of the supreme importance of the work at which the army of Gen. ROSECRANS is now engaged. Superb though the reduction of Sumter be as a piece of engineering, and valuable though its practical results must be, it is a conquest on the outer rim of the rebellion. ROSECRANS menaces its very *centre* and heart. With the possession of Chattanooga, the whole complexion of the war, the distribution of all our forces in the field, and the lines and combinations of military operations undergo a fundamental change. ROSECRANS drives a wedge into the centre of the Confederacy, seizes interior lines, forces the rebels to fall back on exterior lines, and puts the military power of the rebellion at the mercy of a few vigorous blows.

But we must not lose sight of the magnitude of the work which Gen. ROSECRANS has before him. His force is not large. The rebel force in his front probably equals his, and it has the advantage of occupying strong positions. BRAGG had not less than thirty thousand men left. BUCKNER is within supporting distance with twelve thousand more, and Gen. JOE JOHNSTON has joined with additional reinforcements. We make no doubt the army at Chattanooga will be farther strengthened by additions from LEE. Of course the appearance of ROSECRANS in front of Chattanooga will put a complete estoppel on any movements on the part of the rebels in Virginia. The rebels were strong only so long as they could concentre at one point, while holding our forces elsewhere in abeyance. The rebel chiefs will now bend all their energies to save the strategic centre of the Confederacy. What the nature of the artificial defences of Chattanooga may be we know not. They had not been very great up to the time of ROSECRANS' last advance from Murfreesboro; but when BRAGG was outflanked from Tullahoma, he drew his forces over the mountains and set them to work fortifying Chattanooga, and they have been at this work ever since.

The advance on Chattanooga is in two columns, on a double line of operations—ROSECRANS moving on Chattanooga and BURNSIDE moving on Knoxville. There are always objections attaching to double lines, especially as in the present case, when divergent from the centre. It was absolutely necessary, however, that the exposed left flank of ROSECRANS' army should be covered while he makes a right swinging movement on Chattanooga. This is the whole purpose of the coöperation of BURNSIDE'S column. The possession of Knoxville is not, under the circumstances, of vital moment, for Chattanooga in our possession, Knoxville and the whole line is turned, and falls of its own weight.

Having possession of Chattanooga, the Tennessee River will be a perfect protection to our right flank, a small force being stationed at Decatur, Ala., and Bridgeport, to prevent the enemy from crossing at those points. There remains to be protected an open country of only thirty-five miles to the chain of mountains on the East, which are next to impassable. There are not more than three places from the Georgia State line to the Virginia line, by which an army with artillery and trains, could pass from the South into East Tennessee, namely; down the Ocoee River, in Polk County; down the French Broad River, by Warm Springs, and the route from Jefferson, N. C., to Elizabethtown, in Johnson County, East Tennessee. Either of these routes, however, can be defended by a thousand men so effectually that fifty thousand could not force their way through. Small *corps de place* at Decatur and Bridgeport can protect the entire river line. Other small garrisons will be placed at the three mountain passes referred to, so that the army of ROSECRANS will really cover the whole line from Decatur, Ala., to the Virginia boundary. We thus see how this will transform the entire aspect of the war.

At last advices ROSECRANS was shelling Chattanooga on Monday last. Doubtless the rebels will make as obstinate a resistance as it is possible, and will exhaust all their energies to foil his grand design. There is little doubt, however, of the final result.

OUR MEXICAN POLICY.—The London *Times* says that "any protests from the United States (in regard to French policy in Mexico) are likely to be received with little regard—"Since for years past the leading organ of the present Washington Cabinet, the NEW-YORK TIMES, has reiterated the declaration that *it was the policy and intention of America to make Mexico drink the cup of anarchy to the very dregs*, and there can be no sympathy in any part of the civilized world with the disappointment that may now be felt at Washington at the frustration of the project."

This is certainly an amazing charge to make against the NEW-YORK TIMES. The writer must have totally misinterpreted the import of all our numerous articles on Mexican topics for years past. We have persistently and always maintained the cause of constitutional Government, liberal institutions, order, independence and peace for Mexico. Though we only speak for ourselves, we can certainly speak for the "present Washington Cabinet" so far as to say, that it has pursued the same uniform policy in its Mexican relations; and it is totally false that we have ever either made or "reiterated the declaration that it was the policy and intention of America to make Mexico drink the cup of anarchy to the very dregs." The London *Times* has certainly drunk the cup of unscrupulousness to the very dregs, and swallowed the dregs.

THE EXEMPTION ORDINANCE VETOED.—At the meeting of the Councilmen yesterday afternoon, the Mayor sent in a communication vetoing the exemption ordinance. It is published in another column. The main point of objection made by his Honor is, that the effect of the ordinance, as it reads, is to nullify the object of the act of Congress by depriving the army of men. He thinks the ordinance loosely drawn in regard to the payment of the $300, and as affording opportunity for gross misappropriation of the public moneys. He proposes that the firemen, militia and police should be exempted, past experience having proven the necessity of their presence.

The communication will be perused with considerable interest. It embraces every objection that his Honor has to the ordinance, and sets them forth clearly and distinctly.

GUERRILLAS.—Gen. GRANT has issued an order in reference to guerrillas analogous in intent and aim to that issued by Gen. ROSECRANS. He announces that as all regularly organized bodies of rebels have been driven from those parts of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River, and from all of Mississippi west of the Central Railroad, the most rigorous penalties will be inflicted upon all irregular bodies of cavalry not mustered and paid by the Confederate authorities—upon all conscript officers and all those who aid them—and upon all persons detected in firing upon unarmed transports. It is not contemplated that this order shall affect the treatment due to prisoners of war captured within the districts named, when they are members of legally organized companies, and when their acts are in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare. It is evident that a line of policy similar to this of ROSECRANS and GRANT will soon have to be applied to very large districts of the rebellious States.

A HINT TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—Now that the *Miantonomah* is well launched, why not name the next gunboat, to come off the stocks, the *Benedict Arnold*? The one was the first red traitor on the continent, the other was the first white one. The difference between the two was only skin-deep, and we don't believe in discriminating against our own race.

END OF ANOTHER BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Destruction of the British Steamer Hebe Off New Inlet.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The *Press*, of this city, has a letter from off New Inlet, N. C., giving an account of the destruction of the British steamer *Hebe* by the United States steamer *Nipsico* on the 16th inst.

One of the *Nipsico's* boats was swamped, and her crew captured by the rebels, who lined the shore, firing on the boats charged with the destruction of the *Hebe*, after she was run on shore.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 24.

The steamer *Oregon* has arrived from northwestern ports of Mexico, bringing $114,000 in treasure, and 250 packages of specimen ores from the mines of Sonora and Sinaloa. Various California mining companies engaged in developing the silver mines were in good spirits at their prospects.

Sandwich Island dates of July 29 are received. The news is unimportant.

A number of foreign vessels had arrived at Honolulu during the first half of the present year; less by half than during the corresponding period of last year.

There was a great scarcity of laborers for the sugar plantations, and parties were earnestly urging the Government authorities to import coolies from Polynesia.

The population of the islands is decreasing more rapidly than at any former period. It is now estimated that they contain only 65,000 inhabitants.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 24.

The English frigate *Rinaldo* sailed from Hampton Roads yesterday for Bermuda, whence she is ordered to proceed to Halifax. This is the first time for a year and a half that there has not been one or more English frigates in Hampton Roads.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, arrived this morning from New-York and sailed for Charleston this afternoon.

A Dutch brig *La Favorita*, from Honduras, bound to New-York, put in here this morning short of provisions.

Lord Lyons in Canada.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Lord LYONS and suite arrived this evening, and remain here until to-morrow, when they proceed to Montreal and Quebec.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The sales of Government bonds to-day amounted to [illegible]

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE

The Pursuit of Quantrell's Guerrillas.

Sixty or Seventy Killed as Far as Heard from.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Aug. 24.

Gen. EWIN has just returned from the pursuit of QUANTRELL'S rebel force. It is estimated that he did not have over three hundred men at Lawrence.

The guerrillas disbanded at the head of Grand River, some going South, some Northeast, and others scattering into the brush.

Our forces have divided accordingly, and are pursuing the rebels.

Continual skirmishing is going on.

Lieut.-Col. SANBORN, with two squadrons of the First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, had an engagement with a hundred guerrillas on Big Creek, near Harrisonville, Missouri, killing five and capturing a considerable quantity of goods and horses taken from Lawrence.

Thirty-one guerrillas have been killed as far as heard from.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

QUANTRELL'S force reached the head waters of Grand River, Cass county, about noon on the day after the burning of Lawrence, and there divided into squads of forty and fifty and scattered in various directions. Our troops were half an hour behind and were also divided, and continued the pursuit.

A detachment, ordered from Lexington, met part of the rebel force near Pleasant Hill, killed seven and recovered a considerable amount of the goods taken from Lawrence.

A report has just been received that Maj. PLAND and Maj. TEACHER overtook a company in Lafayette County and killed 30 of them.

The total number of the guerrillas killed, according to last reports, is between 60 and 70. Our detachments are still in pursuit.

It is ascertained that QUANTRELL'S whole force consisted of three hundred selected men, who assembled from Lafayette, Saline, Clay, Johnson and the border counties, on Thursday noon, at the head of Middle Fork, Grand River, 15 miles from the Kansas line, and on the same day started for Kansas. Scouts brought word that afternoon to the military station at Aubrey, six miles north of the place where they crossed the line of their assembling on Grand River; and an hour after their entrance into Kansas other scouts brought word to that effect. The information was communicated at once to all the stations on the border, and to the District headquarters at Kansas City, 25 miles north of Aubrey. A delay of three or four hours occurred at each station in gathering a part of the patrolling and scouting parties, when the pursuit began from each station separately, leaving a portion of the troops to watch the border and endeavor to prevent QUANTRELL'S return to Missouri.

QUANTRELL'S men told many persons before reaching Lawrence that they were going there to destroy the town, but by some strange fatality the people along the route, who might easily have got word to Lawrence, did not try. A messenger sent by Capt. COLEMAN to notify the people of Lawrence of QUANTRELL'S approach, failed to get through.

QUANTRELL obtained a supply of fresh horses at Lawrence, which enabled him to outstrip and elude the pursuit of our soldiers, whose horses were nearly exhausted, when they reached him six miles south of Lawrence. The citizens who joined in the pursuit, were able to keep up with the enemy, and often compelled him to halt and form in line of battle; but the soldiers could not force their jaded horses to gallop for charge, and the pursuit went on ineffectively. At night, QUANTRELL broke his trail near Paola, and our troops were delayed all night in finding it.

No damage was done by QUANTRELL from the time our forces came up with him until he got out of Kansas. The pursuit was so close that he was compelled to abandon most of the horses he was leading and the goods stolen from Lawrence.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The Union Merchants' Exchange passed a resolution to-day condoling with the citizens of Lawrence, and appointing a committee of 10 to collect contributions for the relief of the sufferers.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued a stringent order against bushwhacking guerrillas, and giving permission to loyal citizens to bear arms for their own protection and to aid the troops, if necessary.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

PAYING THE TROOPS.

The Pay Department has made arrangements by which Paymasters will hereafter be assigned to particular descriptions of troops, instead of some of them, as now, attending to all kinds of the service. This will facilitate the disbursements.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The largest numbers of applications for lands under the Homestead law are in Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas and Washington. The revenue from the public domain is scarcely more than nominal. No additional lands will be immediately advertised for sale.

A COPPERHEAD CONVERTED.

FRANCIS J. GRUND, recently editor of the Copperhead *Age* newspaper, from the error of whose ways he is self-converted, will address the Germans of Philadelphia upon the duty of supporting the war, sustaining the Administration, and voting for the Republican State nominations.

AN INVITATION.

President LINCOLN has been invited by the gentlemen of Cape Island to visit that watering-place, and be their guest at Congress Hall.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided to-day that where a party lends gold coin for a period longer than three days, receiving as security the market price of the day in currency, the transaction is the same, so far as its liability to taxation is concerned, as though he borrowed the currency for a period longer than three days, depositing as security the market price in gold coin.

The Nineteenth Ward Shooting Affray.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES P. WALKER.

Coroner RANNEY yesterday continued the investigation in the case of JOSEPH T. DONNELLY, who was shot by Maj. BASSFORD, of MOTT'S cavalry regiment, at the corner of Third-avenue and Seventieth-street, on the night of the 20th inst.

James P. Walker testified, in substance, that he was at the saloon of McCabe's on the night in question; that when he entered he discovered the deceased; he was drunk; Col. Mott was evidently under the influence of liquor also; the two were engaged in what appeared to witness to be an ordinary drunken barroom quarrel. He further testified as follows: I went up to deceased, took hold of him, and said: "Come out of here, Donnelly; what do you want to quarrel for?" Donnelly said: "I don't wish to quarrel; but I know as much about military matters as Col. Mott does; I then picked deceased up and carried him out; a man knocked away from me, leaving his coat in my hands; about this time a man whom I thought was the Colonel's Orderly, was going down the steps backwards; the deceased made a kick at him while he was going down; about this time the deceased said, "Fire, d—you;" Maj. Bassford stood there with a revolver in his hand; I said, "Don't fire," and turning to Col. Mott I said, "Colonel, direct him not to fire;" the Colonel replied, "Who dares to interfere with me in my duty?" or words to that effect; I had hold of deceased, who was trying to get down to the Colonel's Orderly, (Major Bassford, the man who shot Donnelly,) and he did get away, leaving his coat in my hands; he staggered down the steps in front of Major Bassford; the latter raised his hand up, having a pistol in it, and fired; the deceased fell, then put up his hands and exclaimed "O God! I'm shot;" the Colonel, who was standing on the stoop at the time, said, "Serves you right, God d—n you, for interfering one of my sentries; the deceased raised himself, struggled, and again fell; at that moment I saw that it was Maj. Bassford who fired the pistol at the deceased; for two or three minutes after deceased was shot [illegible] Col. Mott turned to a drunken man on his right, whose name is John McCabe, and said to him, "He is one of your friends; God d—n you go up, take him away;" at the same showing the man down; he stepped Col. Mott then turned to John Van Tassel, who was standing near, took him by the coat collar and said, "You are one of his friends, G—d d—n you;" or words to that effect; in a very excited manner the Colonel asked where the other man was; Col. Mott then went down on the sidewalk and I think ordered his guard to allow no one to pass, and then pushed away several men, among them one policeman, and told them to go; just after Major Bassford had shot the deceased he exclaimed, "I am waiting for two or three more—I hear the marks of that man's feet on my street, and the man who kicks me in the throat, dies;" if Col. Mott had given the order he fired, I think I would have heard it; I did not hear any such order; I do not think the Colonel gave any such order; I am sure the deceased was intoxicated at the time; if Maj. Bassford had said to the deceased "Keep back," I think I would have heard it; I don't think Maj. Bassford was intoxicated at the time the shot was fired; from the general conduct of Col. Mott, before and after coming into the house, I am positive that he was under the influence of liquor; McCabe and deceased were drunk; Kane was sober; it might have been from a minute and a half to three minutes from the time deceased kicked at Maj. Bassford until he was shot; Maj. Bassford, myself and the deceased served in the same regiment; I did not consider Maj. Bassford in personal danger at the time he fired the shot.

At this stage of the proceedings, Coroner RANNEY adjourned the case until 12 o'clock to-day, at the same place.

ANOTHER DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Explosion of the Ammunition Steamer City of Madison.

Over One Hundred and Fifty Lives Believed to Have Been Lost.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 21.

Some particulars of the explosion of the steamer *City of Madison* at Vicksburgh were received here last night.

The steamer was being loaded with ammunition, and had received nearly her full load when a negro carrying a percussion shell on board let it fall, causing an instant explosion.

The boat took fire, and the fire communicated to the ammunition on board, blowing the steamer to pieces.

Out of one hundred and sixty men on board, only four are known to have escaped.

The *City of Madison* was a large side-wheel steamer, owned by Capt. J. S. NEAL, of Madison, Ind. She was worth about $40,000.

Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

The following are the Delegates to the Syracuse Convention, from the several Assembly Districts in which elections have been held pursuant to call of the Union Republican Committee:

District I.—Delegates—Col. Benjamin F. Wentworth, John M. Coats, Matthew Fordham. Alternates—C. F. H. Leader, Joshua G. Abbe, Stephen Shook.

District II.—Delegates—Owen W. Brennan, James Kelly, H. G. Leask. Alternates—P. C. Van Wyck, George Grundy, M. J. Ryan.

District III.—Delegates—Joseph R. Taylor, Andrew Horton, John J. Bilicock. Alternates—Charles B. Lewis, Wm. L. Evans, Andrew Stevens.

District IV.—Delegates: Leonard W. Jerome, Chas. H. Hall, Nathan Hall. Alternates: George Godfrey, Henry Brenner, John Whitson.

District V.—Delegates: Andrew Blankley, Robert Edwards, Jr., James B. Taylor. Alternates: Wm. F. T. Chapman, A. H. Kosch, Abram Lent.

District VI.—Delegates: John Finch, Wm. Ashman, Edward A. Willoughby. Alternates: William Gregory, — Bilhet.

District VII.—Delegates: Henry J. Raymond, W. H. Gorman, John Keyser. Alternates: John Taylor, Joseph H. Edgerly, J. W. Kerby.

District VIII.—William Dretrick, Patrick O'Farrell, James Riordan.

District IX.—Delegates: Charles S. Spencer, Samuel C. Reed, Samuel B. H. Vance. Alternates: William Grigg, James B. Demarest, William J. Davison.

District X.—Thomas Little, Wm. A. Smaller, A. P. Palmer. Alternates: Robert C. Chapman, Wm. Burrill, Francis Rotch.

District XI.—Delegates: Wm. H. Stewart, Samuel Sinclair, Isaac J. Oliver. Alternates: C. H. Tucker, Edward Gilbert, John T. Gridley.

District XII.—Delegates: John Jervis, Daniel Herrick, Leaman Johnson. Alternates: Loomis Waite, R. G. Hunt, G. G. Steinbrenner.

District XIII.—Delegates: Ira Allen, Wm. F. Leggett, Isaac O. Hunt. Alternates: Wm. Allen, Jacob E. Howard, Martin Thatcher.

District XIV.—Delegates: George Opdyke, Robert B. Roosevelt, Waldo Hutchings. Alternates: William Leimbeer, Jr., Dr. S. Hawley Heath, Elbert Robinson.

District XV.—Delegates—Edwin D. Morgan, Geo. C. Ellison, Wm. R. Esterbrook. Alternates—Russell Myers, Gideon L. Walker, Wm. T. Black.

District XVI.—Delegates—Amor J. Williamson, Charles L. Frost, Geo. B. Van Brunt. Alternates—Edward Colin, John Cooper, Jr., Nicholas H. Babcock.

District XVII.—Delegates—Abram Wakeman, Jas. E. Watson, Nelson Crawford. Alternates—Isaac B. Batchelor, James Giffen, Alex. N. Lewis.

The Twenty-second Ward People's Union Association met Monday night at their headquarters, and elected the following ticket: Delegates—Isaac O. Hunt, Ira Allen, Wm. F. Leggett. Alternates—Martin Thatcher, Jacob S. Howard, William Allen. Delegates to Young Men's Convention—John Sessions, Ralph P. Barker, Adam Roedeger, Ira O. Miller, Wm. A. Gibson, Isaac L. Wild, Charles Bell, Wm. A. Hardenbrook, John W. Stevens, Charles Chesney.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Draft.

THE FIREMEN AND MILITIA TO BE EXEMPTED.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, at their meeting on Monday evening, in regard to making arrangements for the distribution of the fund to be appropriated to mitigate the class of the draft, held a meeting yesterday morning in the Common Council Chamber. Alderman TRAPSER, Chairman of the Committee, and Aldermen NEWMAN, McLOUGHLIN, MURPHY and KALBFLEISCH were present. Maj.-Gen. DUryEA presented a petition from the officers of the Second Regiment State militia, requesting, in view of the services which the militia have rendered the country, and the uncertainty which existed for keeping the organization perfect, that the Common Council should provide for the exemption of the members of the force.

The firemen made a similar claim at a former meeting of the Board of Aldermen, stating in the communication that they had risked their lives in the preservation of the property and lives of citizens. Alderman McLOUGHLIN therefore offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all members of the Fire Department of the City of Brooklyn, both exempt and active, who are in good standing on the 1st of July last, and who may be legally drafted into the service of the United States under the Conscription act, shall have the commutation fee of $300 paid for them to the city. Should any member of the Department so drafted elect to serve, the sum of $300 shall be paid to him upon his being mustered into the service of the United states.

Alderman NEWMAN then offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the active members of the various uniformed regiments of the City of Brooklyn, known as the National Guard, in consideration of their services heretofore rendered, and the alacrity with which they have responded to the Government in its time of peril, be placed upon the same footing in the relief to be offered by the Common Council, as the firemen of said city, as provided in the foregoing resolution.

The Committee then adjourned, to meet this morning, when they will take into consideration some plan for distributing relief to drafted men who do not belong to either of the above classes.

Supreme Court.

An action has been commenced by Mr. CHRISTOPHER G. DELAFIELD, one of the stockholders in the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, under the statute entitled "Of Proceedings against Corporations in Equity," to obtain an injunction against said Company, with a view of winding up its affairs. ANSON G. HULL, Counsel for the plaintiff; H. C. CARY, Counsel for the Company.

The Turf.

A trotting match takes place to-day on the Union Course between two fast road horses. The Jamaica cars take passengers close to the Course, and return them to East New-York at the conclusion of the race.

TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—Mr. WOOLSEY was brought before U. S. Marshal MURRAY yesterday, and took the oath of allegiance. He had made several trips from the Northern States to the Southern, and probably finding it dangerous and the cause rather poor, became once more a citizen of the United States.

DR. LIGHTHILL ON CATARRH.

Its Causes, Symptoms and Effects.

LETTER No. II.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by S. Throckmorton Lightbill, M.D., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.]

In the preceding letter has been enumerated among the most frequent effects of catarrh, general debility, partial or entire loss of smell and taste, impairment of sight, weakness of memory, deafness, throat affections and Consumption. Those of our readers who have not personally experienced the direful effects of catarrh, undoubtedly regard it as but an insignificant trouble in the head, of which the offensiveness and inconvenience are the worst features. In order to give them a clear and correct idea as to the dangers arising from this complaint, we will point out the manner by which it is propagated from the nasal passages—its starting point—to those organs which it is liable to involve, or which are liable to suffer from its influence. A knowledge of the anatomy of the nasal organs, in most instances far from purposely dull being fully aware of the popular distaste to anatomical descriptions, we shall not enter into the minutiæ, but merely endeavor to convey a general idea of the parts primarily affected in catarrh, and those liable to become so in its progress, and the relationship they bear to each other, so that our future remarks may be thoroughly understood.

ANATOMY.

At the base or inferior part of the nose are two elliptical orifices, called the nostrils, the margins of which are bordered with a cluster of stiff hair, as a protection against the numerous atoms the nose of foreign bodies, such as insects, dust, &c., &c., which the respiratory current of air daily carry along. From the nostrils extend inward two irregular cavities called the nasal passages or fossæ, which terminate behind in the upper part of the throat by two orifices similar to those in front, called the posterior nares or posterior nostrils. The nasal cavities are separated from each other in the middle line, by a thin vertical partition, called septum, which extends from the base of the skull to the roof of the mouth, and is generally deflected considerably to one side, making one cavity usually larger than the other. The septum is sometimes partially destroyed or perforated by ulceration when the cavities communicate with each other.

Each nasal passage communicates with four nasal cavities, called sinuses, situated in the surrounding bones, named, respectively, the frontal, sphenoidal, maxillary and ethmoidal sinuses, their names being derived from the bones in which they are located. The frontal sinuses are in that portion of the frontal bone immediately above the eyes, which phrenologists denote perceptive; the sphenoidal lies in at the base of the cranium, and nearly in the centre of the head; the maxillary sinuses are in the maxillary bone or upper jaw, the location of which need not be particularized; and the ethmoidal bone is a small bone wedged in between the orbits of the eye, at the root of the nose. Each nasal cavity further communicates with the orbit by the lachrymal sac, which is a long passage, by which the tears are conducted from the eye to the nasal cavity; when the contents of the opening through which the tears enter the nose; and with a triangular cavity situated in the maxillary bone, below and at the base of each orbit, called the sphenomaxillary fossa.

Immediately behind the posterior nares and nearly on a line with the floor of the nasal passages is the mouth of a canal, called the Eustachian tube—in honor of the anatomist who first described it. This tube leads directly into the middle ear or tympanum, and thus connects the nasal cavities with the most important portion of the ear. Behind the nose is continued downward, a muscular membranous sac, about four and a half inches in length, called the pharynx, from the lower and posterior termination of which is continued the œsophagus (or gullet, a canal about nine inches in length, which terminates in the stomach; from its anterior portion is given off the trachea or wind-pipe a tube about four and half inches in length and from three-quarters to one inch in diameter. At the top of this tube is situated the larynx, the organ of the voice, and at its lower end it divides into two branches, a right and a left one—called the bronchia, which enter the right and left lung respectively, there to be divided and subdivided into innumerable minute tubes, called bronchial tubes, which pervade the whole substance of the lungs.

The bone which forms the floor of the nasal passages and the roof of the mouth, is called the hard palate; from its posterior border is suspended a movable, musculo-membranaceous curtain known as the soft palate. Its superior surface is continuous with the roof of the mouth, and to its lower border is attached the uvula, a conically-shaped little body, jutting outward and downward from the uvula, are two folds of mucous membrane, called the arches or pillars of the soft palate; between these arches are imbedded the tonsils, two glandular bodies of a rounded form, varying in size in different individuals. All these parts behind the mouth, which become visible when the jaw is widely opened and the tongue depressed, constituting the soft palate and its arches, the uvula, tonsils and upper part of the pharynx, are known under the name of fauces.

The mucous membrane lines all the various parts above described, as it does, in fact, the whole interior of the body. It commences at the edges of the lips and nostrils, proceeds through the nose and mouth to the throat, from whence it is expanded onward to line the windpipe, bronchia and their various divisions, as far as the air-cells of the lungs, and proceeding through the œsophagus, it lines that passage, the stomach, the whole alimentary canal and urinary apparatus to their respective terminations. From the nasal cavities it extends through the lachrymal canal to the eye, where, under the name of conjunctiva, it is spread over the inside of the lids and the anterior part of the eye-ball. It is also continued upward, and lines the Eustachian tube, tympanum and mastoid cells, and penetrates to the various sinuses to which it affords a lining.

The mucous membrane is smooth, delicate, of a pinkish hue, plentifully supplied with nerves, blood-vessels and lymphatics, and continually moistened by a peculiarly tough, whitish or clear alkaline secretion called mucus. It is subject to diseases more frequent than any other tissue, on account of its exposure to irritating causes, the delicacy of its structure, and the wide range of its sympathies. Its diseases are noted for their tendency to complication and their aptitude to extend themselves to other and distant organs, by reason of the continuity of its tissue, or by sympathetic spreading.

That part of the membrane lining the nasal cavities is called Schneiderian or pituitary membrane. The former name was bestowed in honor of the German anatomist, Scneiderus, who, in 1600, first correctly described it, and demonstrated that the nasal secretion emanates from its lining membrane, and not from the brain, as was then generally supposed; the latter name is derived from its peculiar secretion (pituita pituitam or mucus.) Both names will be used indiscriminately in future descriptions.

Inflammation produces important changes in the secretion of the mucous membrane as well as in its structure. In the first stage, the membrane is dried; then in health, but the secretion soon increases in quantity, and becomes serous, limpid and acrid; after a short time, however, it becomes more viscid and opaque, of a white, yellow, or greenish-yellow color, until, should the affection progress, it assumes the appearance of pus, and is secreted in a profuse quantity. These pathological changes are successively developed in Catarrh, and will explain the nature of the copious discharge always attending that disease, to those of our readers to whom it has heretofore been a mystery. Although Bozzanan published his observations on this subject two hundred years ago, this explanation is not superfluous even at the present time, as we have frequent occasion to unpleasant. There are many yet who think the discharge proceeds from some change in the brain, and others who believe that it comes directly from the brain.

The changes produced by disease in the structure of the mucous membrane are hypertrophy and thickening of its tissue, loss of its smoothness and delicacy, a peculiar roughness or hardness to the touch, and the appearance upon its surface of little cauliflower excrescences called granulations, produced by the enlargement of its follicles.

EFFECT OF CATARRH ON THE GENERAL HEALTH.

Inflammation of a tissue so delicate, sensitive, vascular and richly supplied with nerves as the pituitary membrane cannot exist for any length of time without debilitating the system, and lowering the standard of health. Although some individuals presenting themselves with this complaint, readily assent to the fact that their general health is as good as ever, close questioning usually establishes the fallacy of their opinion, by revealing the presence of some morbid condition of the system indicative of debility. Some admit that their appetite failed, or that they experience an unusual sensation of lassitude, and an inability or disinclination to the slightest mental or physical exertion; others complain of being fatigued by the discharge of duties which they had formerly performed with the greatest ease, or that they are subject to unaccountable attacks of melancholy—while still others experience a general weakness of memory, a nervous restlessness, and a disturbed, unquiet sleep, and, in some, all the effects just mentioned are exhibited.

The debility produced by catarrh, even when confined to the nasal passages only, may be ascribed to two principal causes, to wit: The nervous irritation produced by the pain and discomfort, and the discharge constantly excreted in such a profuse quantity by the pituitary membrane.

The nervous irritation is manifest by the feeling of fullness in the head, of heat, uneasiness and occasional pain in the nose, in and around the eyes, through the temples, round the forehead, on the top or back of the head, in the mouth, teeth, gums or throat. No inconvenience affected with Catarrh is entirely free from some accompanying disagreeable sensation. With some the pain is but slight, and of rare occurrence, amounting to scarcely more than a feeling of discomfort, while with others the pain is almost constant, and of the most distressing character.

The febrile symptoms are sometimes so strongly marked as to be readily observed, while in other cases they are so mild as to be scarcely noticed by the patient, unless his attention is specially directed to them. There may be noticed occasional flushes of heat—the face being flushed and pale alternately—or one cheek appears sometimes redder than the other. The eyes are moist and irritated, the tongue is furred, the gums and teeth are coated with a brownish secretion, the saliva is viscid, and a sensation of fullness and oppression is experienced in the region of the stomach. As is the case with all the symptoms of Catarrh, the febrile ones usually abate in violence toward noon, and become aggravated toward evening.

The nervous excitement and irritation manifested as above described, if kept up for any length of time, has, by its reflex action, a debilitating effect upon the best of constitutions.

The copious discharge substrates the general health by withdrawing from the circulation a portion of those juices which nature intended for our proper nourishment, and which are have converted into an offensive excretion, thus establishing a constant drain on the system.

The third letter, which will appear on Wednesday next, will describe the effects of Catarrh on the senses of smell, taste, hearing and sight.

☞ The author can be consulted on Catarrh, deafness and diseases of the eye, ear and throat at No. 24 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues,) from 9 A.M. until 9 P.M.

Extraordinary Cure of Catarrh.

From the New-York Evening Express, Aug. 22, 1863.

We have had our attention directed to some surprising cures which have been performed by the celebrated Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City, who is daily performing cures that may be palmed off on the credulous as miracles, but we must remember that these cures are the result of the application of scientific discovery, to well-known laws of organization, and the reason why Dr. Von Eisenberg is thus able to render such important service to mankind is, that he has the experience of a large and continued practice. The following certificate, from a highly respectable citizen of New-York, speaks for itself, and requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often a fullness of my throat, together with a weakness and a drooping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily cured*. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 242 Seventh-street, New-York.

It is therefore no wonder that the office of Dr. Von Eisenberg, No. 816 Broadway, is continually thronged with patients from all parts of the Union, seeking the aid of his unrivaled skill.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES
Supplied at manufacturer's prices, from the
NEW SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM,
No. 323 BROADWAY, near 32d-st.
Also, Embroidering, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, and every description of
FAMILY SEWING
executed by competent operators at short notice. Machines with operators sent to families by the day or week.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be secured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 708 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of Greenwich-st.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—B. BER & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, elastic stockings, silk elastic stockings for various veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, late of Lowell, Mass., has left Philadelphia, and will be in Boston on the first of September and resume his practice. Letters for advice, with all communications should be addressed, J. C. AYER, M.D., Boston, Mass. Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills may be had of Wednesday, August 5, at No. 48 Cedar-st.

Gold Pens.
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
Store and Factory No. 180 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Known—instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and permanent. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Grover & Baker's
SEWING-MACHINES
Are now located at
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 436 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee Artificial Limbs, (Pivoted Knee) 714 Chestnut, Philadelphia and New-York. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by falling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Harris's Trichoperous—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS—SOUTHMAYD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. Boswell, GEORGE M. CHAMBERS, of West Hoboken, N. J., to JANE SOUTHMAYD, daughter of Frederick A. Southmayd, esq., of Hudson City, N. J.

DAVIS—BURR.—In Greenport, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 24, by Rev. W. H. Burr, GEORGE W. DAVIS, of Brooklyn, and TILLIE C., daughter of Richard Ryder, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

FORSTER—ADAMS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 25, at the Congregational Church, Hackensack, N. J., by Rev. T. E. Vermilye, C. H. FORSTER and MARIA, second daughter of R. S. ADAMS, Esq., all of the former place.

SCHERMERHORN—FRANCIS.—On Aug. 6, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. S. Maxwell, AUGUSTUS R. SCHERMERHORN, of Hudson City, N. J., and ADELIA A., FRANCIS, daughter of the late Reverend Morris Francis, of Newbuilt, N. J.

VAN BUREN—MOORE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 25, at Calvary Church, New-York, by Rev. A. C. Cox, D.D., Col. H. T. VAN BUREN, U. S. A., and Miss JULIA MOORE, daughter of James L. Moore.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, Mrs. MARY ANDERSON, widow of Aaron Anderson, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. W. H. Stiles Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Long-Island-City and Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock A. M.

BLAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. Amos Blake, aged 4 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, on Lafayette-Av., between Classon and Vanderbilt-Av., on Friday, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CLAY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, at Newburgh, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., ELLEN, only daughter of William H. and Sarah Clay.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, New-York, on Thursday, Aug. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAVIS.—In Morrisania, on Monday, Aug. 24, MARY McGREGORY, widow of the late Peter Davis, aged 69 years.

Her friends, and those of her nephew, James Tracy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st., on Thursday morning, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock, previously to interment in the 11th-st. Cemetery.

DOYLE.—Suddenly, at Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday, Aug. 20, ROBERT FLEMING DALLAS DOYLE, of the Fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, eldest son of the late Maj. W. H. Doyle, U. S. A.

DAILY.—On Monday, Aug. 24, JOHN DAILY, aged 30 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 180 Prince-st., without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, off Cape Hatteras, N. C., LUTHER DAVIS, a member of the 5th regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, son of Dr. Charles Davis, of Philadelphia, N. J., of the 5th year of his age.

HEAWORTH.—In Fort Hudson, La., on Friday, Aug. 14, Quartermaster AGRIS M. HEAWORTH, 159th regiment New-York State Volunteers, eldest son of Edward and Phebe Ann Heaworth, in the 26th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JAFFRY.—On Monday, Aug. 24, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Fraser, Hastings, REBECCA DEREE JAFFRAY, daughter of the late Robert Jaffray.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Rev. Dr. McKenzie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Fourth-st., 102th-st., on Wednesday Aug. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—At his late residence, in Fairfield, near Bridgeport, on Thursday, Aug. 20, after a long and severe illness, JAMES D. JOHNSON, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

MORAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 22, of disease of the heart, MARY E. MORAND, daughter of Augustus Morand, aged 17 years and 19 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 216 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEVERIDGE.—On Monday morning, Aug. 24, BENJAMIN S., son of Charles E. and Elizabeth C. Leveridge, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 317 East 30th-st.

McMASTER.—In the camp of the 79th regiment New-York State Militia, near Nicholasville, Ky., JAMES McMASTER, Jr., suddenly, of intermittent fever, at 9 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, aged 26 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 452 East 26th-st., at 4 o'clock A. M. this (Wednesday) morning, Aug. 26, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 25, GEORGE OGDEN, youngest son of William and Jane E. Ogden, aged 1 year and 2 months.

PALMER.—On Saturday, Aug. 22, MILTON SWIFT, son of Thomas and Sarah E. L. Palmer, aged 5 years, 7 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 324 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RANDOLPH.—On Monday, Aug. 24, Mrs. ALMEDA A. F. RANDOLPH, wife of Abel F. Randolph, daughter of Mrs. Ruth Dwelsad, aged 31 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her mother, at Canaan, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ROARKE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 25, BRIDGET ROARKE, a native of the parish of Athlacuge, County Roscommon, Ireland, aged 65 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, James and Michael Roarke, and her brother, William Dougherty, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on this day, (*Wednesday*,) *Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.*, from the residence of her son, James Roarke, No. 26 Scammel-st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery, for interment.

☞ California papers please copy.

STEVENSON.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 25, at his late residence, No. 15 Harrison-st., Dr. JOHN B. STEVENSON, aged 68 years.

His remains will be buried from the residence of his brother-in-law, Hugh Maxwell, Esq., in his family vault. Funeral services will take place at his residence, Nyack, this afternoon, (Wednesday,) Aug. 26, at 1 o'clock.

SEAMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 22, EDWIN H., son of Valentine H. and Rebecca C. Seaman, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on fourth day, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Hall-st., between Gates and Greene ave., Brooklyn.

STIMPSON.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Aug. 24, MARIAN A. SIMPSON, aged 60 years.

Her friends, and the friends of her brothers, Isaac, Thomas and John Simpson, are respectively invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock, at No. 4 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I.

WESSENHALL.—On Monday, Aug. 24, FREDERICK FURGESS, only son of Samuel F. and Mary Amelia Wessenhall, aged 7 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, on Lawton-st., first house east of Broadway, Williamsburgh, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Cambridge (England) papers please copy.

WOOD.—On second day, (Monday,) the 24th inst., DEBORAH WOOD, aged 80 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on fourth day, (to-day,) the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 469.—Aug. 18, 1863.
63, 65, 72, 21, 39, 14, 64, 36, 45, 33, 3.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 458.—Aug. 20, 1863.
15, 32, 62, 55, 26, 38, 12, 44, 60, 2, 10, 57, 48, 50.

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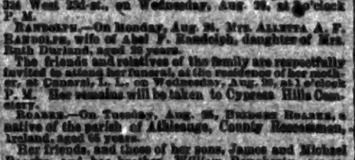

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DR. CHESEMAN'S PILLS FOR FEMALES are the only remedies that can be relied upon for the removal of those obstructions which form the principal hurdles in good health among both the married and the single. Price one dollar per box; sold by all druggists. Principal depot, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York City.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment," No. 816 Broadway, near 13th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 31, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe, would be done. I now hear as well as ever. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE.
Harlem, 125th-st. between 2d and 3d-aves.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Noises in the Head, which was obstinate, is quite gone, and I feel that the appearance of deafness is groundless. I can amply endorse, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this learned and successful physician.
THOMAS GRAHAM, No. [illegible] 4th-av.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I happened passenger to Boston to the office of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatever. I with confidence recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HEINE,
No. 6 Remsen-st., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for about seventeen years, with a dangerous discharge from both ears, continued with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he discharged that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an enviable reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principle which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, correct.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her immediately, and all without pain. It is with greatest thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
GARROLL J. POST, No. 32 Sedgwick.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ!

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was one consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do not hesitate to recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT, to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 349 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

Dr. LIGHTHILL'S SECOND LETTER
ON
CATARRH.
APPEARS IN TO-DAY'S TIMES.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
CUTLERY
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
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Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

THE IMPROVED AMERICAN
CARTE POINTE.
Cheapness and beauty combined.
Eyeglass should have them.
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E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
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Manufacturer of Albums, Photographic Materials, &c.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF The Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 6th-av. Office consultations on the most obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Stricture, piles, leucorrhœa and female radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DEAFNESS
CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head and all Diseases of the
EYE, EAR and THROAT,
TREATED BY
DR. LIGHTHILL,
No. 24 St. Mark's Place, (8th St., between Second and Third Avenues).
Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

☞ Operations for Cross-Eyes, Cataract Artificial Pupil, Glaucoma, &c., &c., will receive special attention.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the many testimonials received, and are submitted with confidence, others as well as references to parties of the highest respectability, residing in this City, will be cheerfully furnished on application.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has operated upon two of my children for catarrh, with perfect success. The eyes which previous to the operation, were painfully deformed, are now perfectly straight.
DAVID SELLING,
No. 20 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for years that caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make the inquiries may rely on my brother, Mr. R. C. Potter, No. 70 Reade-st., also of Sherman, Parsons & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.
O. D. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing.
W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

Sir: Having been cured by your of a discharge in one ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any one it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly,
JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, bar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.
P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1863.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1860 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor New-York Teacher.
ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1863.

No. 13 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill—Dear Sir: It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.
V. B. W. WEEKES.

No. 13 GRAND-ST., NEWTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 99 East 24th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.
FRANCIS GOULDY.

No. 702 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application, to me at my residence, No. 179 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 702 Water-st.
WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1863.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at least being entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 24 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.
J. BISCO, No. 320 East 23d-st.

No. 43 FIRST-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

Dr. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.
C. S. HOLLY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL JOURNAL FOR SEPTEMBER, now ready, contains Phrenology Illustrated; "Santa Claus and other Poems," with portrait; Sketches of Gen. Grant, Wm. H. Tracy and Thomas Addis Emmet, with portraits; Phrenology of the Rioters, illustrated; Wedding Rings; Choosing a Wife; The American Aborigines; Science in Balloons; Curiosities of Phrenology; Fleeting; A Wonderful Child; Driving in Green; Hiram, the Idiot; Errors of Education; Chloroform; Phonographic Reporters; The Country Girl, etc. Only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address
FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1863.
Contents:
AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE IN THE EAST.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Memorable Wise Gallington.—The Ladies' Cabin.—Mahlah's Retreat.—Dimitri.—Congenial Spirits.—A Tale of Horror.—At the Five Points.—Parting with the Mayflower Family.—The Friendly Arabs.—A Hideous Canal.—The Arab Family.—A Genuine Spanish Figure.—Scenes in Spain.—Belinda's Bachelorhood.—Belinda's Romance.—A Terrible Revelation.—The Dirty Gulf.
THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGION.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Washington Rock.—Delaware Water-Gap.—View from Sugar Mountain.—Scranton.—Entrance of Coal-Breaker.—Interior of Coal-Breaker.—Wyoming Valley.—Roasting.—Sunday Valley.—Mauch Chunk.—Scattered Forces.
THE BATTLE AND TRIUMPH OF DR. SUDDEN.
THE RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE NEGRO SLAVES.
PAUL HAYNE'S POEMS.
THE STATEMANSHI

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
so long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
INTEREST on BONDS terminating on day of Deposit.
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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
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Exchange and Letters of Credit issued on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 40 WALL-ST., N. Y.
We are instructed to continue AN AGENCY to supply those Bonds AT PAR, receive on the Gold Commissions of the Sinking Fund.
Parties remitting by Draft or current funds will pay only exchange.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

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U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
In placing here the thousands of bonds that continue to be purchased and taken, the terms of subscription, as well with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 20 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THE BROKERS' AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED.)
Established under the Company Act, 186, with limited liability.
Authorized Capital, ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already issued, 10,000 Shares of £50 each.
Chairman—The Right Honorable Viscount Ebrington, Member for Devonshire, late Chief Secretary to Ireland.
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Auditor—Thomas Bowring, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London.
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Solicitors—Messrs. Lee & Co., of Gresham House, Old Broad-st.
Brokers—Messrs. Fielding, Hay, Sons, & Co., Mincing-lane.
Secretary—Mr. Thomas Jones.
Offices—Mansion-house-place, Mansion-house, E. C.
Bankers—Messrs. Coutts & Co., Strand

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

DESERTERS.—The attention of all citizens is called to the following, as of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, relative to deserters, and the penalties attached to harboring them, viz.:

Sec. 5. "Be it further enacted, that every person who shall procure or hire, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the military service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or aid in concealing such deserter, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier the arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, or any part thereof, belonging to the United States; or any commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier, as one of the crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $500, and be shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months."

The number of deserters from the United States Army from regiments now in the field, disguised and employed in this District, will cause the law in relation to employing such persons to be vigorously enforced, and all who are found harboring deserters will be prosecuted.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, SEVENTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK:—In accordance with Section 5, of an Act entitled "An Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Seventh District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled, "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes; and in pursuance of the act herein recited, I order that a draft be made in the said Seventh District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said District, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment in the Seventh District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft with the least possible delay, on the first class of the Militia, in the Seventh District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-District, for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-Districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-District, 379 men.
To the Second Sub-District, 1,126.
To the Third Sub-District, 924.
These are the quotas of the Sub-Districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, August 7th, 1863, will replace that previously made bearing date July 7th.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 61 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this District will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at these Headquarters. The ballots will be mixed and publicly and placed in the wheel, and there will be drawn therefrom:

For the First Sub-District, Eighteenth Ward, 1,108, less 316, previously drawn.
For the Second Sub-District, Twentieth Ward, 1,127.
For the Third Sub-District, Twenty-first Ward, 924.

Persons drawn will be duly notified when and where to report, and when claims for exemption will be heard.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Eighth District.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected by the following assessments, viz.:

Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues, beginning at a point in the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between the northerly side of Fifty-third-street, about Fifty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

The limits taxed to each assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on Lexington-avenue, Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, about the six lots immediately in the rear of same, three of which front on Thirty-ninth-street, and three front on Fortieth-street; also lots known as Ward Numbers two hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and fourteen and two hundred and twenty-six, in the same block, also lots on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, known as Ward numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, fifty-six and fifty-seven in block number three hundred and forty-five, and lots on the easterly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward numbers thirty, forty-one, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number three hundred and forty-five, and the lot on the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward number twenty-eight, in block number three hundred and forty-six.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WILLIAM A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New County House, Aug. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLEY,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOSH G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
SHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL RESIDENTS of this District is called to the following certificates:

FORM 20.

Certificate of Exemption for the Sole of a Widower or Widow.

I, the subscriber, ..., president of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ....., a widow, for of ....., an aged parent, dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named ..... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me ..... the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Dated at ..... } Justice of the Peace.
this ..... day of ....., 186 ..

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming the exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate, in case the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the person certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 21.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ....., under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ....., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Dated at ..... } Justice of the Peace.
this ..... day of ....., 186 ..

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 22.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ..... county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Dated at ..... } Justice of the Peace.
this ..... day of ....., 186 ..

NOTE 1.—*This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family.* If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if they be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 23.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of ..... motherless children, under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... is father of ..... motherless children, under 12 years of age and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 186 ..

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 24.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., county, State of ....., having been enrolled under the provisions of an Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am ..... years of age.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... of the town, county and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ..... is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Personally appeared before me the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above *certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge* and belief.

Dated at ..... } Justice of the Peace.
this ..... day of ....., 186 ..

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption; but the requirements of the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.
That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age. "AND MARRIED."
That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. BYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, FIFTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fifth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes; and in pursuance of the act herein recited, I order that a draft be made in the said Fifth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said District, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment in the Fifth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft with the least possible delay, on the first class of the Militia, in the Fifth District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-District, for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-Districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-District, 979 men; to the Second, 787; to the Third, 968; to the Fourth, 724.

These are the quotas of the Sub-Districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

In compliance with the above order the draft in the Fifth Sub-District of the State of New-York will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 10 o'clock, in the premises of that day, at No. 413 Broome-st., in the City of New-York.

JOHN BURCHILL,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fifth District, New-York.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, NEW-YORK,
Broadway, cor. of W. 47th-st., Aug. 24, 1863.

In pursuance of orders this day received from Col. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, the draft in this District will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The quotas of the different Wards are as follows:

Twenty-second Ward	1,608
Twelfth Ward	1,247
Tenth Ward	833

The drawing will commence with the Twenty-second Ward, beginning with the number one thousand and one, and continue with the Twelfth Ward, and the Tenth Ward.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 27, the quota for the Nineteenth Ward will be drawn, and on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, the quota for the Twelfth Ward will be drawn.

Due notice will hereafter be given when applications for exemption will be heard.

CHARLES S. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal 9th District, N. Y.

NOTICE.—I HAVE A YEAR-CLOCK, LEFT AT my store two years ago to be called for, not called for it will be sold for expenses immediately.

S. F. SQUIRE, No. 188 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, August 22, 1863.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at foot of Fulton-ferry and 34th-st. ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12½, 2, 3, 4 and 5 P. M.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 30th-st. depot—For Albany—8, 9, 10 A. M., stopping at all intermediate points. For Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Chatham, Great Barrington, Pittsfield, Lenox, Lee, Stockbridge, Rutland and points north and west—For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 4 P. M. (2 to 4 P. M. train will run Saturdays only) returning leave Croton Falls 8:30 A. M. on Mondays, Fare White Plains, 8:16, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. For Brewster, White-st. depot, For Williamsbridge, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 6:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains leave Brewster's for Dover Plains, 4 P. M. Returning, leave Dover Plains at 6 A. M., stopping at White Plains and Brewster's to Dover. Saturday, leaves Albany at 1:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Pleasant, White Plains, Williams, Morris, Dover, Pawling, 6:40 A. M., Williamsbridge, 8:10, 11:30 A. M., 3, 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. White Plains, 4 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:40, 10:30 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 6 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 8:30 and 12:30 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The train leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M., for Manchester, Passaic, and all stations on the main line, instead of 6:00 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
EXPRESS, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. (stopping only at 10:30 P. M. for Troy and Albany, (with 10:47 P. M. stopping only) 10:30 P. M.	2:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37, 5:15 and 5 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:30 P. M. from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Wescott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leave James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations. 2 P. M. for Jamaica, Hicksville, Farmingdale, and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at exburtion rates. Returning, leaves Maphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 3 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
6:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Way-stations.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cassadaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Chambers-st. ferry—7:30, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. for Nyack. Leave Nyack—6:30, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, BLACK RIVER, &c.—The new iron propeller JOHN MILLER, Capt. Terry, has been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 42 East River (James-slip), on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 166 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 8 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Fort Washington, Monmouth & Brown's Dock, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier 8 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The AURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Hallows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wheel at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER DAEMENA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK.
On TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 o'clock, A. M., punctually and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks.

First Cabin, from	$90 to $150
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables	$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.	
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.	
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food	$60
Steerage—With superior accommodations	$30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool	$35

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, Apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 3,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 2,000 Tons.
The magnificent steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LEITCH,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$70 and $80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $30, $35, $40, $100.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Moran, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$135 to
Second Cabin Passage	60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	55 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN. (CORK HARBOR.) The following splendid Steamships of the Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Sept. 5
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Sept. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	40
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $90, $100, and $105. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

The Steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer, on THURSDAY, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the subscribed or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Touch.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Brooking	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Milburn	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$100 } Payable in Currency.
Second Cabin	60 }
Steerage	30 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
PASSAGE, $80.
The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. FOX,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. R. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

HIBERNIAN,

Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to size of state room, $75, $80 and $100. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 to, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States sidewheel steamship

EAGLE,

RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new and magnificent PORSIGAL, Capt. Le Neve, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$40
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
D. H. BARTON, COMMANDER,

Will leave Pier No. 5 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer NATH'L P. BANKS, R. E. BLAISDELL, Master, will sail for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock M. Splendid accommodations for a limited number of passengers. Passage $40. Apply to

HAWKES, PRATT & CO., No. 68 Beekman-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAMES ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 26th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA, from 12 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 9th Sept.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCES TO THE OLD COUNTRY.—TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 68 South-st., New-York, continue to issue drafts available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates. Parties sending money to their friends should avail themselves of the advantages here offered, and apply as above.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. F. MONEE, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens and persons naturalization certificates.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
who have been on exhibition the past week, have attained great popularity,
MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN
are alike eager to see
THESE RED MEN OF THE FOREST
who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.
They are splendid specimens of their respective tribes, and in native dress, and their performance, one and
THE INDIAN AS IN HIS NATIVE WILDS,
and witnesses all his peculiarities and
K

THE DRAFT YESTERDAY.

The Draft in the Fourth District.

The Draft in the Fourth District was resumed and completed yesterday, the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards being drawn. There has been no intimation of any disturbance in this District, and everything has passed off creditably to the citizens, as well as to Capt. WAGNER and his executive officers and assistants. The following is the result:

SEVENTH WARD.

A.

Adams, S 72 Bowery.
Abraham, G 129 White.
Alsand, U 40 Lawrence.
Ace, M 436 Canal.
Adelino, R 106 Laurens.
Alexander, J 197 W Houston.
Adams, B 68 King.
Andrews, R 102 Vandam.
Arcoll, W 40 Chambers.
Alles, T (col) 81 Nicholas H.
Ahlman, L 142 Sullivan.
Anderson, J 461 Broadway.
Alber, G 66 Sullivan.
Applegate, W M 71 Wooster.
Alexander, J 63 Wooster.
Amberg, A 28 Wooster.
Apple, H E 103 Laurens.
Aldman, T 297 Varick.

B.

Beck, S A 189 Leonard.
Buckley, J 43 Park.
Bichard, J Tenth.
Bhower, H 62 Pearl.
Brady, C 64 Chatham.
Bagwell, S Tax-Commissr's.
Barlan, P 102 Bayard.
Black, G 69 Bayard.
Coshourne, T 97 Bayard.
Bruer, J 106 Spring.
Burn, J 261 Hudson.
Brenton, J 45 Laurens.
Barrelle, C 63 Varick.
Bowmer, P 165 Spring.
Bowles, P 338 Mercer.
Bostelle Bro, S 91 Mercer.
Brown, R 65.
Brooks, C 92 King.
Brooks, S 12 King.
Brown, A 45 Spring.
Balston, G Vandam.
Bischell, P 62 Spring.
Bayley & Sill, Hospital.
Bayley.
Buckingham, Mr 197 Prince.
Bang, W 14 Wooster.
Birden, S 97 Spring.
Bell, R 62 Spring.
Browning, W 11 Clark.
Becker, D 192 Bleecker.
Bloodhill, Amos Washington.
Bennett, T 311 Canal.
Brady, Angus Greenwich.
Brennan, F 34 Vandam.
Brady, J N O 576 Greenwich.
Brown, J 96 Mercer.
Braun, F 411 Canal.
Blankenburg, A 130 Varick.

C.

Cobnert, H 298 Canal.
Carder, D 97 Park.
Cowdrey, R 32 Bogardus Office.
Cherry, H 63 Cedar.
Calibert, M 69 Mott.
Cockrein, M 349 Canal.
Carpenter, J 156 Sullivan.
Conner, W H 43 Bowery.
Chappel, R 73 Centre.
Casey, H 127 Mercer.
Crane, J 247 Spring.
Cunningham, Hotel.
Cunningham, M 24 Sullivan.
Cravens, W 126 Thompson.
Casey, C 21 W Houston.
Cassidy, Mr 250 Spring.
Curtis, M 156 Wooster.
Conn, Jas 72 Sullivan.
Cochran, Commissary.
Cooney, C 72 King.
Cahill, M 45 Vandam.
Cooper, W 19 Grand.
Calahan, C 141 Sullivan.
Curtis, J S 82 Hudson.
Cruger, K 63 King.
Cochrane, J 63 Grand.
Cartland, J 28 King.
Clark, M 206 W Houston.
Crayons, F 66 Mackenzie.
Carr, F 40 Greene.
Cole, J 140 Mercer.
Cunningham, G 49 Grand.
Cunningham, W 210 Prince.
Cunningham, G 49 Grand.
Cundin, R 241 King.
Carter, J 28 Sullivan.
Cochrane, Jas 64 Nicholas H.
Conlan, J 161 W Houston.
Curtis, F F 37 Laurens.

D.

Bagley, F 69 Mulberry.
Donnigan, 4 and Canal.
Dyer, J 35 Elm.
Donally, P 17 City Hall-pl.
Davenport, C 108 Bowery.
Dunham, J 71 Park.
Davis, G 206 Canal.
Drew, H 65 Bayard.
Brick, A 30 Chambers.
Devon, T A 141 Leonard.
Dunning, H 409 Grand.
Demotte, H 322 Spring.
Dempsey, F.
Donaghy, M 129 King.
Dayton, P 29 Grand.
Dyers, J 72 Grand.
Daymor, H 109 Thompson.
Dashes, F 121 Greene.
Dembock, F 134 Varick.
Duglass, J 47 Charlton.
Donough, E 34 Renwick.

E.

Bland, H 43 Mott.
Elsick, A 61 Mulberry.
Eng, A 203 Prince.
Ewit, J F 141 Varick.
Eulins, W 976 Broadway.
Early, F 63 Thompson.
Eaton, A 6 Watts.
Lenze, L 424 Broome.

F.

Faulkner, S 94 Baxter.
Frank, F 39 Pearl.
Fenton, J 63 Mulberry.
Fancior, C M 8 Dunne.
Fugazzi, F 78 Laurens.
Furness, J R 34 Greene.
Freeborn, C 72 Thomas.
Francis, J 81 Nicholas Hotel.
Fowler, G 574 Broome.
Fiddler, J 128 Houston.
Fenkle, M 39 King.
Fisher, G 49 Vandam.
Fullerton, W 180 Grand.
Fagen, J 109 Spring.
Furriman, P 63 King.
Fischer, Mrs 1 Greene.
Fowler, J 109 Wooster.
Fisher, J 133 Broome.
Furman, G, 333 Spring.

G.

Galloway, P 55½ Mulberry.
Gocle, J 120 Leonard.
Gleson, J 102 Bayard.
Gallinck, S 32 Bayard.
Gerritson, C 409 Pearl.
Garvin, B F Soldiers' Aid Office.
Grambault, J 63 Mulberry.
Gibel, G 87 Walker.
Gaynor, P 225 Varick.
Grifler, W 127 Spring.
Gorham, J 28 Clarke.
Graham, R (col) 345 Broome.
Geary, Mr 458 Broome.
Graham, C (col) 341 Broome.
Gallagher, G 20 Varick.
Gleason, G 4 Varick.
Gallagher, Mr 289 Houston.
Goodwin, H 38 Thompson.
Griffen, F 419 Canal.
Green, G (col) 61 Clarke.
Gibney, W 9 King.
Gould, W S 187 Sullivan.

H.

Howlett, A Comptroller's of.
Head, G 6 474 Pearl.
Hood, J 16 Mott.
Hibert, Postmaster 10 Park.
Hewson, R Police City h.
Herbert, G 217 Walker.
Hammond, T 122 Leonard.
Halsey, Mr 238 Pearl.
Holdsday, W 10 Broome.
Holiday, F 403 Canal.
Hickley, Mr 232 ——.
Hart, Jas, 141 Spring.
Hobert, G E 34 Nicholas Hotel.
Hall, F 69 Prince.
Hankens, G W 38 Spring.
Horn, W 189 Spring.
Hopkins, L 111 Charlton.
Henry, O M 40 Bogardus.
Hoagland, J 128 Broome.
Hightshoe, H King.
Howell, D 192 Spring.
Hall, G 184 Broome.
Heisterman, J 28 Thompson.
Hopkins, W 105 Charlton.
Hoan, J E 25 Thompson.
Hayes, T 43 Sullivan.
Harvey, J D 563 Broadway.
Henry, A col'd, 69 Laurens.
Hunt, H 441 Greenwich.
Hendrick, W 341 Wooster.
Harran, J, G 51 Vandam.
Hunt, A 12 Thompson.
Harmer, M 183 Prince.
Hengstberg, Mr 70 Spring.
Hook, H 230 W Houston.

I.

Ingles, J 471 Broome.

J.

Jesling, S 201 Hudson.
Jean, J 116 Thompson.
Jones, J 40 Broadway.
Jones, S 45 Mendougal.
Jones, S 345 Hudson.
Jaquer, G 383 Hudson.
Jacobs, H 109 Leonard.
Johnston, J colored Catherine-lane.
Johnston, W Greene.
Johnson, O F 21, Nich. Hotel.
Johnson, A 76 Clarke.
Jackson, P colored 38 Charles.
Jackson, P col 40 Laurens.
Johnson, J col 26 Brandr'y.

K.

Kennedy, F 468 Pearl.
Kalmer, H 62 Centre.
Kavanah, M 6 Centre.
Kanniger, J 147 W Houston.
Kelley, J 324 Greenwich.
Kenney, W 43 Laurens.
Kelley, J 30 Charlton.
Kihart, R 159 Wooster.
Kermann, C 63 Vandam.
Kinter, G 162 Prince.
Kavanah, J Keeper of Houston and Green.
Kelsey, C 9 King.
Kenney, J 43 Grand.

Lock, F 40 Franklin.
Lawton, R 102 Broadway.
Lahkey, C 67 Bayard.
Lehner, J 197 Bayard.
Lewis, J 156 Mercer.
Lind, R L 13 Varick.
Lynch, P 812 Washington.
Love, C H Sullivan.
Lighton, F 14 Grand.
Lakeman, O 183 Wooster.
Lorray, I (col) 18 Sullivan.
Lasher, A 91 Grand.
Lee, J F 122 Laurens.
Jones, G 216 Hudson.
Ledrer, A (col) 199 Laurens.
Lawler, F 44 Green.
Lawler, D 13 Charlton.
Lynch, F 161 Dyke.
Lamberton, C 22 Osgoods.
Lane, H 146 Varick.
Lydecker, J 361 Broome.
Lozeah, E 95 Vandam.
Leture, J 45 Mercer.
Lagrohan, J F 96 Laurens.
Lynch, T M Renwick.

M.

McCoo, J 121 Mott.
McCoo, T A 60 Franklin.
Mahony, M 20 Mulberry.
McKenney, P 22 Mulberry.
McMahon, D 132 Leonard.
Mack, M 8 Baxter.
McCloskey, M 150 Chatham.
McCarthy, D 72 Mulberry.
Mayer, A F 94 King.
McKenna, J 71 Bayard.
Morris, John 19 Bowery.
Montgomery, W 115 Leonard.
Mahoney, P 40 Mott.
Miles, J 113 King.
Morris, W S 541 Broome.
McCracky, J Washington.
Mahoney, L 326 W Houston.
Meehan, D 402 Broome.
Martell, W 43 Greene.
Mitchell, J 206 Hudson.
McCormick, J M O 129 Prince.
Mayer, F 252 Canal.
Manhyes, E 27 Wooster.
McSoole, F 107 Prince.
McCormick, H 127 Thomas.
Mahoney, 294 Laurens.
Mahoney, J 94 Dominick.
McDonald, M 142 Prince.
Mount, D 1 62 King.
McKelly, F 78 King.
Mitchell, A 49 Greene.
Miller, A 52 Mendougal.
Mills, C 197 Varick.
Murray, J 161 Broome.
Morris, J 73 Charlton.
Mai, P 2034 Mercer.
McFeelin, F 75 Charlton.
Molloley, J (col) 20 Clarke.
McAlray, J 89 W Houston.
Mooney, F 6 Spring.
Manley, H (col) 19 Grand.
Mohr, A R 32 Wooster.
Minor, J W 22 Grand.
Mack, Mr 469 Greenwich.
Miller, L 123 King.
McGrath, D 25 Mercer.
Menkie, W 467 Greenwich.
Mangier, W 449 Washington.
Merrill, O 84 Washington.
Murphy, M 62 Chambers.
Murphy, H 71 Varick.
Murphy, C 54 Bayard.
Mechalis, M 283 Broadway.
Mansford, J H 70 Reade.
Mayer, C L 194 Hudson.
Mayer, M 296 West.
McKenzie, O 9 Jay.
Moore, R 85 Leonard.
Morton, J 175 Franklin.
Muller, V C 18 Laight.
Marchi, G 16 Leonard.
Merrill, W 8 Jay.
Moore, C 437 Washington.
Murphy, S 209.
Mack, V 45 Hudson.
McGrath, T 238 Washington.
Moore, R H 91 Broadway.
Murphy, J 420 Greenwich.
McCarty, J 128 Franklin.
Miller, M 140 Church.
Hardmont, Mr 17 Beach.
Madden, J 70 North Moore.
Moffit, W 82 Harrison.
Moore, J 64 Varick.
Macmatry, Jas 459 Wash'ton.
Minell, Mr 266 West.
Murphy, J 15 Leonard.
Mosier, John Jr 40 Beach.
Millikan, J 126 Hudson.
Mebb, H 476 ——.
Nevins, R L 201 Broadway.
Nay, A 186 Leonard.
Niedmuller, J H 18 Lispen'd.
Nuber, W 163 Franklin.
O'Brian, Thos 78 Watts.
O'Brien, M 37 W Broadway.
Oleana, F 233 Greenwich.
O'Brien, H 56 Vesey.
Olmer, R 38 Greenwich.
Putterson, W 219 Franklin.
Palchard, A 19 Beach.
Pecon, J 47 Spring.
Perry, J W Dupont House.
Powers, J 135 Church.
Pabe, H 139 Church.
Quin, W 220 Greenwich.
Rossman, H 455 Greenwich.
Rink, H 31 Jay.
Russel, M 347 Greenwich.
Rossmann, H C (colored) 20 Jay.
Rincres, H 149 Franklin.
Rossman, O 177 Duane.
Rafferty, P 263 Greenwich.
Rolmer, H 308 Washington.
Stevenson, W 2 Harrison.
Sturk, H 323 Washington.
Shandi, John 39 White.
Semple, T 139 Duane.
Smith, J 76 Beach.
Scott, W 56 Duane.
Shields, D 231 West.
Squires, A T 213 Greenwich.
Sherwood, W 8 Desbrosses.
Shaud, C (col) 12 Leonard.
Sarfield, John 170 Hudson.
Stearns, Thomas 139 Duane.
Simms, M 231 Greenwich.
Sloan, H 76 Beach.
Smith, Wm.
Sutman, C H 100 Hudson.
Stewart, J P 206 Duane.
Smith, J (col) 11 York.
Shearer, F 22 Thomas.
Smith, R Y 62 N.
Scott, C 352 Greenwich.
Sheller, M cor Greenwich and Franklin.
Stowell, T 207 West.
Steel, T 512 Canal.
Sullivan, M 103 Franklin.
Swift, J cor West Broadway and Franklin.
Silsbee, H 313 Washington.
Smith, Martin 216 Church.
Smith, F 86 W Broadway.
Shea, J 449 Greenwich.
Thulis, W H 4 Hubert.
Seeley, H 62 Watts.
Snyder, C 246 Washington.
Simms, Mr 126 Hudson.
Secor, J D 76 Reade.
Smith, H 16 Beach.
Strukwell, A 62 White.
Speight, H 456 Washington.
Taskane, D 137 Church.
Thomas, C 97 Greenwich.
Topping, W 94 Leonard.
Tanney, Wm 70 Laight.
Terwilliger, W 18 Varick.
Thomas, J 139 Hudson.
Tower, J 13 Beach.
Todd, W 93 Hudson.
Totten, S 134 Hudson.
Traybee, J B 22 Varick.
Thomas, C 8 Leonard.
Thompson, H 12 Jay.
Traynor, L 76 Hudson.
Tall, E 5 West Broadway.
Tizzo, Mark 8 Jay.
Tuckey, C 29 Leonard.
Tyell, W 97 Greenwich.
Thomas, Mr 166 Duane.
Upson, C P 328 Washington.
Uzelow, D 1 White.
Ufferman, R 99 Greenwich.
Van Rich, R 135 Hudson.
Van Wagner, A 154 Frank'n.
Vegnus, H 8 Varick.
Vo hrion, C H 383 ——.
Van Walt, L 4 Staple.
Vandorn, P 449 Washington.
Vell, J 46 Franklin.
Vanrenrhien, G 126 Duane.
Venah, J 7 Leonard.
Vinten, J D 146 Duane.
Velon, G W 53 Leonard.
Vogar, H C 159 Franklin.
Willet, J 123 ——.
Wilson, B E 58 Laight.
Walker, G 16 Harrison.
Wigell, C 189 West.
Williams, J N O 8 Thomas.
Waugh, R 83 Greenwich.
Wall, James 86 Worth.
Worley, Mr 13 Varick.
Wagner, J 161 Duane.
Wood, J 226 West.
Weaker, L 17 White.
Ward, G L 63 Laight.
Wilson, S 184 Spring.
Wilson, Wm col'd, 9 Worth.
Wells, C 289 Broadway.
Wartman, J 19 Lispenard.
Winkel, W V 4 19 Mitc.
Wheeler, G 18 Jay.
Wood, J 41 Thomas.
Warren, S 7 York.
Waters, J 30 Varick.
Williamson, G 130 Duane.
Wesson, J 32 Jay.
Wolling, A M 203 Greenw'h.
Waterville, A 468 Wash'ton.
Walton, R 49 Lispenard.
Wright, H 49 Bayard.
Wynne, L 264 Pearl.
Wagner, A 28 N Moore.
Wagner, C 167 W Broadw'y.
Yorans, A 336 Washington.
Young, G W 407 Greenwich.
Zerbet, F B 329 Greenwich.

SIXTH WARD.

A.

Anslin, C W 120 White.
Anderson, J 38 Chambers.
Adams, C H Police City Hall.

B.

Burns, J 93 City Hall-pl.
Bonlegan, J O 63 White.
Bass, J 13 col 88 Bayard.
Bissell, P 40 City Hall-pl.
Briggs, P 65 Bayard.
Brady, C 106 Centre.
Braidshaw, F 65 Duane.
Billing, Mr Sweeney's hotel.
Borzicky, S 328 Pearl.
Baker, F C 63 Leonard.
Bell, J Tombs.
Bolton, J 21 Pell.
Bissell, P 40 Mulberry.
Bachard, C 471 Pearl.
Basie, C 40 Chatham.
Banks, J 56 Mott.
Brown, J 32 Duane.

C.

Curran, S City Hall Park.
Coyle, J 38 Park.
Crowley, W 116 Leonard.
Carlo, A 40 Mulberry.
Corey, B 116 Leonard.
Carry, W 67 Baxter.
Conner, J 60 Mott.
Conway, C 12 Elm.
Candee, F C 74 Chatham.
Cimike, A 128 Chatham.
Cooper, Mr 62 Gilbery.
Cummings, P 190 Centre.
Curtis, W 14 Centre.
Cadwell, S J Tax Com Office.
Clancy, C 24 Mulberry.
Cynes, B C Register's Office.
Citerski, Mr 13 Doyer.

D.

Dykeman, A Tombs.
Dotton, J 65 Mott.
Davis, M 89 Rose.
Darb, L 16 City Hall Place.
Decker, C 169 Canal.
Dudley, B 40 Bowery.
Ditchen, A 36 Mulberry.
Dunture, P 30 Mulberry.
Dunne, W H 21 Chambers.
Dunon, R 55 Elm.
Daly, J 36 Mott.

E.

Edson, James 32 Baxter.
Eisager, G E New City Hall.
Erchenzicher, L 63 Bayard.
Elliot, P M 119 Worth.
Eclers, R H 30 Centre.

F.

Frank, R 84 Chatham.
Foeman, J E 117 White.
Frampt, F 60 Baxter.
Flannigan, M 161 Chatham.
Farrington, P City Hall-pl.

G.

Gambleton, E T Sheriff's Office.
Gennigsmith M 67 Park.
Green, G J S 13 Reed.
Gerstenberg, W 68 Walker.
Gatto, O 27 Baxter.
Gillen, Mr 62 Baxter.
Gilbert, G 7 Gilbery.
Gilbert, T Tombs.
Godberoine, J 16 Baxter.
Gates, J 129 Worth.
Garry, J New City Hall.

H.

Hogg, D col'd, 74 Chatham.
Higgins, P 23 Chambers.
Hendricks, H 91 Mott.
Hagerty, L 49 Park.
Hartwick, E 84 Chatham.
Hartman, 142 Leonard.
Hartigan, D 43 Park.
Hartley, Y A 349 Broadway.
Hern, M cor Pearl.
Hartman, F 59 Chambers.
Hermann, T 4 Doyer.

J.

Johnston, J 96 Elm.

K.

Kelley, M 71 Mott.
Kavanah, T 63 Centre.
Kerlesme, T J 111 Leonard.
Kelley, F Tombs.
Kelly, P 30 Park.
King, J 40 Franklin.
Kemp, Mr 836 Pearl.

L.

Leonard, E 94 Baxter.
Linwelvers, Mr 475 Pearl.
Leuwoown, W 678 Pearl.
Levi, F 17 Elizabeth.
Levy, A 134 Chatham.

M.

McDonald, J 165 Walker.
McGill, E 61 Franklin.
Maty, C 15 Mott.
Murphy, F 476 Pearl.
McGowan, J 23 Chatham.
Mastner, A 12 Bowery.
Marker, J 49 Baxter.
Mulligan, M 120 Baxter.
Moore, J 56 Mott.
Meehnem, J C 46 Mott.
Makalister, P 42 Mott.
Murkell, O 103 Centre.
McKinley, F 131 White.
Merry, J 71 Mott.
Marks, J 32 Mott.
Minton, J New City Hall.
Montgomery, R J 23 Reade.
Maldone, J 449 Pearl.
Mooney, J 36 Pell.
McMarah, L F 39 Pell.
McMahon, P 189 Mott.
Myers, Mr 30 Bowery.
McCornick, L Tombs.
McCue, M 14 Baxter.
McAlvay, F 46 Chatham.
Moore, T 9 Mulberry.
McGeagan, T 8 Mulberry.
Mulver, S 126 Leonard.
Muldons, P 459 Pearl.
Mayher, F 41 Mott.
Mulvey, J 47 Mott.
McGill, J 116 Leonard.
Moran, J 18 Mott.
Martin, E 15 City Hall-place.
Newman, H 96 Chatham.
Nealles, J 8 Franklin.

O.

O'Brien, J 427 Pearl.
O'Riley, P New City Hall.
Oglesby, S 36 Bowery.
O'Donner, P 39 Mott.
O'Brien, J 47 Mulberry.

P.

Paisl, J 196 Chatham.
Traverpotty, W 43 Baxter.
Pace, M 63 Walker.
Quinn, J Y 10 Leonard.
Quinn, 66 White.
Ruker, S 36 Bowery.
Revall, W A Front City Hall.
Reyerk, J 474 Pearl.
Russell, H New City Hall.
River, J 70 Baxter.
Riyshmanois, J O S 476 Pearl.
Riley, P 167 Leonard.
Ray, W 64 Chatham.
Richler, 846 Pearl.
Riley, M 834 Pearl.
Remmler, J 36 Bowery.
Ryan, P 56 Baxter.
Reynolds, J 73 Mott.
Ross, A 115 Leonard.
Reich, R 836 Pearl.
Riley, A col 36 Mulberry.
Rolling, J 45 Baxter.

S.

Shaw, H Baxter.
Sandergan, J 24 City Hall-place.
Samuel, L 71 Bayard.
Shelling, H 6 Baxter.
Shack, M 43 Bayard.
Sullivan, J 49 Mulberry.
Sullivan, P 68 Centre.
Sullivad, H 836 Pearl.
Shannon, Mr 12 Centre.
Sheridan J 35 Franklin.
Smith, J 43 Baxter.
Smith, M 43 Chambers.
Stackhoist, F 11 City Hall-place.
Sheets, Mr 166 Leonard.
Sullevan, J 30 Centre.
Shewarts, H 476 Pearl.
Schoch, J 38 Baxter.
Steinhart, Mr, 60 Mulberry.
Lowell E 10 Leonard.
Springle, H 49 Bayard.
Sands, G 30 Chatham.
Sulbacker, Mr 141 Pearl.
Stone, S H Sweeney's Hotel.
Sullivan, J 33 Park.
Thorp, G 95 Elm.
Torgoonki, F T 46 City Hall-place.
Vanpatchen, Mr. 68 Baxter.
Wattenan, S S 30 Chambers.
Wilson, Mr 6 Doyer.
Welch, J K 36 Mott.
White, J 144 Leonard.
White, S Comptroller's office.
Winter, T 20 City Hall-place.
Welly, S 122 Centre.
Wilmuntr, F 162 Canal.
Bilichesch, W 65 Mulberry.
Weeks, S 49 Mott.
Way, W C 42 Chambers.
Zubersluber, R 117 Walker.

The Draft in the Seventh District.

It is gratifying to record the completion of the Draft in the Seventh District. On Monday the proceedings were begun, and at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon the whole quota was drawn. The Provost-Marshal, Capt. WAGNER, is entitled to great praise for the quiet and efficient manner in which the proceedings were carried out. The arrangements were perfect, the work rapid, the order complete. Commissioner BALDWIN alternated with Capt. WAGNER in announcing the names, which was done so distinctly as to render the labor of the reporters comparatively light. The Police force present was under charge of Capt. BROWN, of the Seventeenth Precinct. A large military force was under arms, in charge of Capt. CORNELIUS KING. The Recorders were Lieut.-Col. RUMBERGER and Messrs. R. D. WEEKS and S. S. WARNER.

As early as 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, Capt. WAGNER announced that the drafting for the Seventeenth Ward was about to commence. A large audience eagerly watched the proceedings, preserving admirable order. Supervisor LITTLE, Deputy Sheriff RILEY, and Commissioner BALDWIN counted the ballots, 10,000 in number, and deposited them in the wheel; after which Capt. WAGNER announced that 1,706 of them would be drawn, including the 50 per cent. addition, and at 10¾ o'clock the drawing commenced.

Father MCCLOSKEY, the well-known pastor of the Church of the Nativity was drawn, as was also his Sexton, Mr. MCGOVERN, Councilman GOSS, a host of Policemen, MICHAEL J. MCCARRIN, a school-master; one of the Deputy Sheriffs, THOS. SULLIVAN, Foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 12, and several members of Hose No. 17 and Engine No. 25, were also among the lucky dogs, and the announcements of their names caused much merriment, (among their friends.)

Col. NUGENT, Capt. STONE, Assistant Adjutant-General in Col. FOX's Staff; Supt. KENNEDY, Dr. POWELL, Commissioner LANGLEY, of the Sixth District, and other prominent citizens called in during the course of the day.

The thanks of the community are due to Capt. WAGNER and Commissioner BALDWIN, for the efficiency of the operations in this excited District, and the thanks of the Press are especially deserved, for the constant courtesies extended and facilities afforded them in the discharge of their duties.

An alphabetical list of the names drawn, carefully compared with the ballot record, will be found on our second page.

The Eighth District.

In obedience to official orders from B. F. MANZANARES, Marshal of the Eighth District, which comprises the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, the Draft commenced for that section of the City at 8 A. M. yesterday, in the building No. 1,303 Broadway, near 36th-street. At a very early hour a large but orderly crowd of working men and others lined the adjacent side-walks. A strong body of Police, commanded by Capt. STEINER of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was stationed both outside and inside of the building, assisted by a detachment of military who occupied the lower floor. On the tower of the Seventh-Avenue Arsenal in the vicinity were sentinels and lookouts, who scanned the neighborhood with field glasses, the Union flag indicating the military occupancy of the structure as a strong point of vantage in case of attempted insurrection. The opposition which made the scene so memorable on the 13th of July, was not renewed, and, at 8 o'clock precisely, a thousand and twenty-six were counted out, and after the deduction of 216 drawn on the former occasion, Marshal MANZANARES announced the formal opening of the proceedings.

Mr. RICHARD N. LITTLE was then blindfolded and placed beside the wheel, which was at once set in motion.

The first name drawn was JOSEPH CAMPBELL, of No. 346 First-avenue, who received the usual ironical congratulations of his friends. Mr. STEPHEN KNAP, the Commissioner, read each name aloud in a clear, distinct voice, often exciting hilarity as he pronounced the curious addresses sometimes given. Among others, the name of an individual resident in "Fortieth-street, on the hill,"—for so it was written—aroused universal mirth.

The number to be drawn for the Eighteenth Ward being 1,186 in all, 886 were taken from the wheel yesterday. That total added to the 216 drawn in July, completes the quota.

[We are unavoidably forced to defer the publication of the list for the Eighth District until to-morrow.]

The Drafts To-Day.

The Drafting in the Eighth District will be continued, and, it is expected, concluded to-day.

The Draft in the Fifth District, consisting of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, will be commenced this morning at 10 o'clock, at the office of Provost-Marshal JOHN DUFFY, No. 426 Broome-street. The quota is as follows: Seventh Ward, 970 men; Tenth Ward, 757 men; Thirteenth Ward, 585 men; Fourteenth Ward, 724 men. Total —3,075.

The Draft in the Ninth District will be renewed at 10 o'clock this morning, as will be seen by the following notice:

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, NINTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, BROADWAY, corner of West Forty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, Aug. 26, 1863.

To the *Editor of the New-York Times*:

The Draft in this District will be renewed at these Headquarters on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. You are respectfully invited to attend.

Yours, &c., CHAS. E. JENKINS, Captain and Provost-Marshal, Ninth District, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 21	Sun sets	6 49
Moon rises	8 27	HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.	
Sandy Hook	5 00	Gov. Island	5 37
Hell Gate	7 18		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 25.

ARRIVED.

U. S. steam transport Constitution, Greenman, Hilton Head 22d inst., at 7 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 5½ P. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Cumberla, Somers, Morris Island 23 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport America, Shaw, Port Royal 20th inst., and Morris Island 21st, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The steamship Arago, hence, arrived at Port Royal 20th.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Rymer.

Steamer Alida, Solomon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leger & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Whirlwind, Rodgers, Norwich, Conn., in ballast to L. L. Jones.

Ship Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool July 23, with mdse. and 120 passengers to H. L. Taylor. 15th inst., lat. 39, long. 69, passed fall overboard from the topgallant yard, and was drowned. 20th, lat. 42 20, long. 60 16, had a very heavy gale, carrying away fore-topmast; bound to N. Y.

Bark Chester, Hatch, Cardenas 14 20; during the height of the hurricane Daniel Macarin, a seaman, fell overboard and was lost. 19th inst., lat. 42 40, lon. 46 30, passed several icebergs. The C. M. has had very light winds most of the passage.

Bark Monsoon, (Aust.), Freyanovich, Sunderland 25 ds., with coal to order. Had heavy weather, lost sails, bulwarks, stanchions, boat, bulwarks, etc.

Bark Dorothea Henrietta, (Hol.) Smith, Buenos Ayres 68 ds., with wool and hides to George Mehr & Co., vessel to Funck, Meinecke & Wendt.

Bark Matilda A. Lewis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Glass Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Iglesia, (Span.) Garvia, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to A. DeMacarty. 22d inst., picked up the officers and crew of the steamer George Crook.

Brig Tuscan, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gamage, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to master. 20th inst., in lat. 34, lon. 76 ds., had a heavy gale from E.; lost jibboom, fore top-mast, back stay, main stay, and lost and split sails, etc.

Brig Louisa, (Span.) Capella, from Havana.

Brig G. G. Roberts, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Barnes, Lisbon, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to O. B. Swain.

Brig Mary Lowell, (of Machias,) Johnson, Black River, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to John A. Simpson. Left no vessels.

Brig Lady Washington, (Br.,) Morrison, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to J. L. Hoving & Sons.

Brig H. B. Emery, (of Portland,) Gragg, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar and honey to master. 18th, 19th and 20th inst., in lat. 33, lon. 76, had a heavy gale from east; stove bulwarks, split sails, shifted cargo, etc.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO MEET a prompt, active business man, with a few thousand dollars, to take an interest in a commercial enterprise connected with the sale of goods to the army. The sales will be made and the profits large, as the adventurer is thoroughly experienced in the business, and has secured all the official influence necessary to complete success. For particulars, call at No. 11 Nassau-st., office No. 3, second floor.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAD AND REFLECT.

Make use of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and exclude
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And regulate, from day to day.
Rack organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, then's hope in chime
By constant care, with railroad time.
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby chase the spectre, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?"
This Victory o'er Disease to win?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTOR—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the diseased organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the hoary air;
Drink not tainted the water found
In pasture, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature gets cross and sickly—sly—
For when deserted from exercise
Her artificial aid she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to prevent;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the unprepared,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To act as defence the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be furnished with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
Death which the young man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills
Bread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Sorrow's of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at last we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to prevent, alone, but cure.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, costiveness, spasms, and in all complaints of Men or Women, proceeding from central or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To household home, in regions more,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And villiers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

New-York Office, No. 60 Broadway.